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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover: 'Consolidate, Save!'

France Leaves Geneva Open

U. S. Budget Will Be Balanced

Austria Invokes Golden Rule

Germany Is Torn by Factions

Judge Cardozo Prizes—What?

PRESIDENT HOOVER recommends in a special message to Congress sweeping changes in the executive branch of the Government. He is moved by an economic reason—the annual saving of millions of dollars. He would accomplish the financial reforms through three active functions—consolidation, regulation, elimination. He proposes the establishment of eight important posts. The expense of maintaining them and their functions would be $40,000 a year. But the saving would be many times the cost. The government machinery has grown up through accretion; he would reduce the machinery just as far as efficiency will allow. He foresees strong opposition to the undertaking. Against the difficulties he arraigns a bright promise—the wholesome and tremendous rewards.

¶ France's loss of its Cabinet at a critical moment worries both France and Geneva. Apparently, the Left vote in the Senate wrecked the Laval régime to suit its party purposes, without considering that France would be shorn of defenders of its position at the Arms Conference and that Germany is about to have there its detailed say. Geneva wanted French and German to speak out in the hope that some agreement might be found to continue the remarkable progress already made at the session. France stoutly insists its people back up its arms position, but the world may draw its own inferences from the facts of the case—France did not hesitate to eliminate M. Tardieu when his international police force plan needed all his great support.

¶ The United States federal budget is on its way to being balanced. Behind the movement is bipartisan activity in Congress which leaves little doubt as to the early accomplishment of this tremendous financial feat. The question of the moment is, Just how shall it be done? New Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills presents a plan with totals comprehensible only to those used to thinking in large figures and with details promising to affect the pocketbook even of the most modest. He would, for instance, raise the corporation income rate one-half per cent, lay a tax of 1 cent on every gallon of gasoline, claim 7 per cent on domestically used electricity and gas. To balance the budget, $1,124,000,000 must be raised, but then—the United States is a billion-and-a-quarter country.

¶ Austria invents a new tack in tariffs and restrictions. Chancellor Buresch knows only too well that limiting imports or exports has come to mean, first of all—retaliation from nations that are made to suffer. In his desperate effort to steady the state he feels forced to limit his people in what they shall buy from abroad. But he broadcasts a quick appeal for mercy. Consider the circumstances, he urges, and don't strike back. Thus he dares to divert diplomacy toward something with which it should have had alliance all the while—the Golden Rule.

¶ Germany finds that, with President von Hindenburg agreeing to run again, it does not glide into calmer waters. Lively agitations occur and the financial situation grows more somber. Adolf Hitler and Dr. Hugenberg, opposing von Hindenburg, seem unable to name candidates of their own. And their true purpose, it is said, begins to appear. They welcome an election, not in the hope of voting in a leader, but as giving them an opportunity to wreck the thing the voting is all about—their opportunity to smash the democracy.

¶ Spain feels again the strength of the new Republic as the anarchist "general strike" fades. The net result is another batch of Communist leaders for deportation. The fomenters of disorder were good lawbreakers but poor logicians. They asked the Spanish workers to destroy the carefully forged government structure just when the Government is moving to try the experiment of giving workers participation in the control of industry. Anarchy got the answer that has never failed to put it to rout—Labor shook its head and turned again to its lathe.

¶ America appears to acclaim the appointment of Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of New York to the United States Supreme bench. That President Hoover's nonpolitical appointee is heartily approved, even as a worthy successor to Justice Holmes, shows how careful an eye people keep on the higher courts. And in his own estimate of himself the distinguished jurist appears to rank the man above the lawyer. He hopes to be able to carry to Washington with him something that often has saved situations even when all the laws from Moses to John Marshall might have failed. It is a leaven from which, in legal decision, there need be almost no appeal—an uncodifiable, but incorruptible, sense of humor.

Yugoslavs Barter Food for Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

WHILE in the vast plains of northern Yugoslavia bumper crops of wheat and corn remain unsold, in the mountains of the southwest—Montenegro and parts of Barren Bosnia and Herzegovina—famine threatens.

The Yugoslav Government is now purchasing surplus foodstuffs from the fertile parts of the country and distributing them among hungry folks of the limestone mountain region. In return for the food distribnted the people give labor, which is employed in building new aqueducts, roads and railways.

Paris Policies Stand Despite Cabinet's Fall

Plan of Armed League Supported Generally by All Frenchmen

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 17—Three times in recent years has the French Parliament overthrown the Government in the midst of highly important international negotiations.

The first occasion was when the Chamber of Deputies obliged M. Aristide Briand to return hastily from the Cannes conference where a sensible understanding was being reached with Germans and British on reparations.

The second occasion was the defeat in the Senate of M. André Tardieu at a particularly critical point of the London naval conference.

And now M. Pierre Laval is dismissed by the Senate on a mere question of a date of discussion, regardless of the the fact that the elaborately prepared French case at the Geneva Disarmament Conferences is left undefended.

It would seem, therefore, that internal politics are so strongly felt in France that they altogether obscure external politics. There was nothing in M. Tardieu's plan, nothing in his representation of France which offended any considerable section of French public and parliamentary opinion.

Out of Socialists' Book

On the contrary, the Right looked upon him as a safe man, while the Left declared his suggestions for constructing an international force were taken as a leaf from their book.

Whatever the outside world might think of a militarized League of Nations, whether it was regarded as reactionary or progressive, the mass of Frenchmen accepted the proposal as combining the most daring features of Briandism with the most solid qualities of Maginotism.

It should, therefore, be made quite clear that the downfall of M. Laval is not intended as repudiation of France's attitude at Geneva. That attitude is not likely to be changed in present circumstances, though the great political upheaval which is conceivable in the next few months might indeed modify the attitude. At this moment French politicians entirely approve of French foreign policy. But they apparently hold it to be of secondary importance.

On the one hand, therefore, members of delegations at the Disarmament Conference would be wrong to indulge the hope that there will be drastic alterations in French policy. That policy it cannot be too plainly said is determined by the logic of circumstances reacting on the logic of French mentality.

Franco-German Accord Needed

From no international viewpoint can this interruption of effective French presence at Geneva be considered advantageous. On the other hand temporary absence of responsible French representation must be an inconvenience. If the Germans are to set forth their specific demands at Geneva it would have been well for the French authoritatively to reply instead of leaving these demands in midair.

For in the ultimate resort disarmament depends on Franco-German understanding, at least so far as Europe is concerned, and there can hardly be such understanding if at crucial moments the French are not even in their places to listen to the Germans. It is to be deplored that the French Senate took this action at a time when French and German contentions were about to confront each other.

Question Purely Electoral

But, of course, the senatorial action was purely electoral. Elections are due in May but the Left parties which dominate the Senate believe corresponding parties in the Chamber will have a better chance of victory at the polls if French elections can be made to precede instead of follow Prussian elections.

At all costs the Senate, acting on behalf of parties of the Left in the Chamber, meant to destroy a bill just passed by the Chamber which suppresses the system of a second ballot and at the same time gives votes to women.

The second ballot for those candidates who do not receive more than 50 per cent of the votes on the first ballot permits all kinds of combinations between Radicals and Socialists. They are able to keep their party identity on the first ballot and then form an electoral bloc in favor of the stronger party on the second ballot.

Rightly or wrongly, it is calculated that many seats would be lost to the Left on a second ballot if a second ballot is suppressed and a simple majority suffices for election of the leading candidate on one ballot.

HIDDEN MONEY TO BE TEMPTED BY 'BABY BONDS'

Will Bear Adequate Interest and Be Easily Convertible Into Cash

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Announcement that the national campaign to restore hidden money to circulation, backed by President Hoover, will take the form of a sale of government securities or "baby bonds," in small denominations, the proceeds to be kept on deposit in local banks, came from the headquarters of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization here yesterday.

Satisfaction was expressed here with the statement of President Hoover in Washington yesterday that more than $34,000,000 had been added to circulation since the campaign opened.

According to a statement from Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher appointed by President Hoover to head the so-called antihoarding campaign, the following program, though still in "tentative" form, has been decided upon to put idle dollars to work turning the wheels of industry and making more employment:

"The supreme effort will be the issuing of a security as sound as the Government of the United States itself, of a liquid character, turnable into ready money on from 30 to 60 days' notice and bearing an adequate interest rate. This security should not be offered as a general investment to the public, but efforts should be concentrated on exchanging it for money not now actively at work.

"Few people realize that an idle dollar thus put to work means from $5 to $10 in establishing credit, which in turn will set the wheels of industry in motion.

"This plan provides two fundamental arguments, unquestioned safety of investment and interest on money now idle and unproductive. In addition, it is also planned that the money paid for these securities shall be retained by the Government on deposit in the local banks.

"It cannot be emphasized too many times or in too many places, that we are engaged in a veritable war on depression which can be won only by the united action of all classes of American citizens."

A nation-wide organization of citizens, drafted to duty as in times of war, is nearing completion to conduct the campaign.

Austrians to Seek Trade Balance By Cutting Imports

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 17—Drastic imports restrictions and prohibition will be introduced in Austria as soon as possible, Dr. Karl Buresch, Chancellor, told diplomatic representatives of Britain, France and Germany yesterday, with a view to protecting Austria's trade balance.

Afterward he made the same announcement to ministers of other powers.

The Chancellor added that he hoped the states concerned would help to make the plan effective. Negotiations are foreshadowed with the purpose of amending trade treaties.

Assistance of other countries in restoring a favorable balance of trade to Austria is regarded as problematical, since it involves their taking more Austrian goods while Austria takes less of theirs.

It is intimated here that the restrictions are necessitated by collapse of the plan for a customs union with Germany and by political difficulties in the way of formation of a Danubian federation.

Britain's Tariffs Sure of Passage

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 17—Liberals announce a number of amendments they propose to move in committee stage to the import duties bill, but the second reading obtained for this measure in the House of Commons yesterday by 451 votes to 73 has given the Government emphatically an "all clear" signal for tariffs.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in closing the debate, said the final free list must be shaped by experience and the tariff commission might be empowered to exclude as well as include items.

Sir Robert Horne welcomed the measure on behalf of the City of London and expressed the opinion that with its passage the Bank of England rate might be safely lowered and restrictions on lending sterling removed. To reasons he adduced for this optimism can be added the favorable nature of the past week's state revenue returns. These show the current deficit is now down to £47,000,000, being less by £7,000,000 than on the same date last year.

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Hoover Urges Broad Changes To Save Millions Now Wasted

Would Consolidate Various Executive Activities Under One Head and Lodge Authority for Such Reforms in the President Himself

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Declaring that millions of dollars could be saved annually through reorganization of the executive branch of the Government, President Hoover today, in a special message to Congress, recommended sweeping changes.

Proposing the consolidation and grouping of the various executive activities under one head, and the advisory, regulatory and quasi-judicial functions under boards and commissions, he recommended the establishment of eight important posts, stating that, while the expense involved would amount to some $40,000 annually, the savings in costs of administration would be many times that amount.

He further recommended that the authority to effect transfers and consolidations, and authority to redistribute executive groups in the 10 executive departments of the Government, or in independent departments, should be lodged in the President.

In conclusion he declared that a patchwork organization compelled inefficiency, waste and extravagance, and that economy and efficiency could come only through modernization. A proper reorganization of the departments, commissions and bureaus would result in efficiency, public service and savings to the overburdened taxpayers.

Text of Message

The full text of the President's message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Because of its direct relation to the cost of government, I desire again to bring to the attention of the Congress the necessity of more effective organization of the executive branch of the Government, the importance of which I have referred to in previous messages. This subject has been considered many times by the Executive and by the Congress, but without substantial results. Various projects are now before the Congress.

The need for reorganization is obvious. There has been with the

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TREASURY HEAD TAKES DEFICIT BACK TO HOUSE

Tells Committee It Is up to Them to Find at Least $250,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — The House Ways and Means Committee today plunged again into the task of balancing the budget, faced with the necessity of finding more than $250,000,000 without the assistance of the Treasury.

Last week they asked Treasury officials where they could find the additional $455,000,000 which Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of Treasury, had told them was needed to meet the expected deficit for next year of $1,124,000,000. Yesterday Mr. Mills tossed the prickly problem back to the committee with a program which contemplated finding at least $250,000,000 by methods already rejected by the committee.

Mr. Mills insisted on retaining retroactive income and corporation taxes and increased postal rates, which would have produced something like this amount of revenue. But the entire committee long ago ruled out retroactive taxes. Further, it has no jurisdiction over increased postal rates, which, incidentally, have been ruled out by the postal committee.

Also Mr. Mills recommended saving $118,000,000 by paring the budget. This, it is expected, will be done by the Appropriations Committee, but if not, the Ways and Means Committee will have to find that much additional, again without benefit of advice from the Treasury.

However, the committee is left by Mr. Mills's new program faced with the necessity of either reversing its decision on retroactive taxes or seeking other means of finding the money. Members of the committee, looking about to see where these sums could be found, cast their eyes first on Mr. Mills's suggestion for a 7 per cent tax on domestic consumption of electricity and wondered why it should not be extended to industrial consumption as well. A similar tax on gas consumption and a tax on telephone instruments were also mentioned.

The Treasury position is considered to have increased the possibility of the committee being forced to resort to a limited manufactures sales tax which is already being studied by a special subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee and is known to be favored by several members.

Blakeslee Accepts Post at Peiping

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The Department of State yesterday reported the acceptance of Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., of the post of special assistant to the American legation at Peiping. He is expected to proceed to the Far East soon.

Recent disturbances in China have greatly increased the work of the legation staff and the addition of Professor Blakeslee to the staff is expected to relieve pressure of work and assist the legation in making available to Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy data from American sources for use in connection with the Manchurian commission of inquiry.

Professor Blakeslee is professor of history and international relations at Clark. He was technical adviser to the American delegation at the Washington naval conference. Having traveled extensively in the Far East, he is an acknowledged authority on questions relating to the Orient.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—A strike order affecting 35,000 workers in the women's garment trade went into effect yesterday. The strike was voted on last night by the strike committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. It was called to demand "decent" wages and standards of living.

PRE-PROHIBITION METHODS URGED ON DRY WORKERS

W. C. T. U. Told by Dr. Marsh Battle Did Not End With Amendment

Prohibitionists should have continued relentlessly the process that resulted in prohibition, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, told the Regional Conference of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its closing session at the Hotel Statler today.

The fundamental mistake of the drys within the last decade has been the assumption that a constitutional amendment would accomplish the thing the amendment aimed at, Dr. Marsh declared, in exhorting his listeners to recognize the inevitability of powerful opposition.

Among the relentless opponents of prohibition are avarice and appetite supported by foes of society, who exploit these weaknesses for gain, he continued. With agitation, legislation and education the prohibitionists must defeat all opposition, particularly the politically ambitious persons who, "pandering to the base and perverted appetites of the mob, seek to ride into political office on waves of wet sentiment," he asserted.

Arguments on Dry Side

Urging his listeners to meet argument with argument, he said all the irrefutable arguments are on the prohibitionists' side. The favorite wet contention that prohibition cannot be enforced is always to be answered by the fact that it can be obeyed. "No police force is necessary, and no cost incurred for the man who obeys the law of his own accord," he said.

Asking that all difficulties be met by prayer, Dr. Marsh said temperance reform had had its inception in the church, and later called to its aid natural science, industry and social respectability.

Urging that misjudgments be met with patience and denunciation with kindness, he declared the original resolution adopted at the time that the W. C. T. U. was organized is applicable as a guide for prohibitionists today. He quoted the resolution:

"Recognizing the fact that our cause is, and is to be, combated by mighty, determined and relentless forces, we will, while trusting in Him who is the Prince of peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

Futile to Expect

It is futile to expect enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment without the coöperation of the states, Mr. Elihu Stone, assistant United States attorney, told the conference yesterday. Refusal of states to enact legislation supporting the amendment places the Federal Government in the position of a foreign power, encourages violation among the citizenry, vitiates the zeal and efforts of the police, and justifies other infractions of the Constitution, he asserted. There is a choice of one of two procedures for the states—repeal through legal channels or observance and coöperation while it is the law of the land, he said.

It took $12,000 invested in breweries to give one man work as contrasted with a job for every $2000 invested in the manufacture of other products recently studied, said Mr. R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League. Beer is a liability economically, 33 per cent of brewery capital going into wages and material as contrasted with 77 per cent of the capital of the other products studied, he continued.

There are two arguments the prohibitionists can submit to their representatives—show the Republicans that they can only lose votes by supporting beer, and get the Jones measure through Congress so any beer measure will cause loss of money to the states, he said.

Legalizing intoxicants for the sake of taxes will merely shift the burden from those who can best assume it to the worker, with resultant social suffering and moral degradation, declared Judge Joseph Zottili of the municipal court.

LEAGUE'S EDICT TO JAPAN TONED BY CONCILIATION

Arms Parley Atmosphere Cleared by Call to Halt Troops in China

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 17—The strengthened attitude of the Council of the League of Nations toward Japan today served to brighten the Disarmament Conference's atmosphere, while the fall of the French Government threw a cloak of uncertainty over technical aspects of its proceedings.

The News

General debate draws nearer to its close with all important speakers save Herr Rudolf Nadolny of Germany out of the way, and interest momentarily is shifting to events in France and the Orient.

Its Setting

The Council of Twelve's note to Japan was described as an appeal couched almost in terms of an ultimatum, and it pleased the smaller powers, thereby helping along the conference. But in highest political circles it is feared Japan will not heed even this further expression of world opinion.

Its Significance

The Council's appeal to Japan came unexpectedly and is framed in the strongest language yet used. Twelve members of the League's sovereign body declare they must remind Japan of its obligations under three solemn treaties—the Covenant, the Pact of Paris and the Nine-Power Treaty. But they particularly remind Tokyo that Article 10 of the Covenant flatly protects the territory of all League members.

Powers Divided on Policy

They thereby warn Japan, as Washington did on Jan. 8, that any territorial settlement extorted from China will meet with eventual opposition from the powers. Tokyo is reminded by the note that as a great power previously scrupulously loyal to the League it should today be particularly moderate toward a fellow League member. The Council's action in drafting this strong language was to support British and American

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More Than 16,800 Get Jobs Through Legion Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—More than 16,800 wage earners were placed in jobs up to noon yesterday as a result of the campaign to obtain work for the unemployed opened by the American Legion and affiliated organization Monday, according to announcement made from the headquarters here today.

Reports from 66 communities in 29 states said that 7453 workers had obtained jobs as a result of the canvass yesterday. This figure, added to the 9404 new jobs found on Monday, brought the total to 16,867.

Wisconsin led the states which responded to the canvass, with 4457 wage earners employed in 10 communities. In Appleton alone 44 employers gave work to 3600 men and women, guaranteeing the jobs through June 15. Delaware followed with 1073 new jobs in three communities, Wilmington giving work to 1045 unemployed persons starting yesterday.

Four communities pledged $111,800 in work, while two communities provided 4000 hours of work monthly. Many reports gave specific numbers of work hours pledged or provided for unemployed, but did not mention the number of men or women who would be engaged. Others told of specific sums of money raised by the state, city or community but not the number of persons who would be employed. These general figures were not taken into account in making up the lists of the number of persons who had found work.

Cleveland Chooses Democratic Mayor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17 (AP)—After 17 years of a Republican régime, Cleveland today flew a Democratic flag over the door of its highest and most powerful office. The election, marked by a shooting and considerable fighting, was the first since the city voted to discard the manager form of government last November.

Although Republicans won a majority of its council seats in November, Cleveland yesterday elected a Democrat for Mayor.

The new Mayor is Mr. Ray T. Miller, a former Notre Dame football player. Mr. Miller was opposed by the former City Manager, Mr. Daniel E. Morgan, choice of the Republicans.

Mr. Miller, the present Cuyahoga County prosecutor, received 102,632 votes to Mr. Morgan's 94,929. It was one of the greatest outpourings of voters in the city's history, and was considered a serious defeat for the local political machine of Mr. Maurice Maschke, Republican National Committeeman, as in Cleveland the Mayor has powers unusually wide.

PEACE IN ORIENT NEARER AS CHIANG ARRANGES PARLEY

Hopes Rest on Plan of Nationalist Leader, Who Has Left Capital for Shanghai to 'Liquidate' the Situation

FOREIGNERS AND LOCAL TRADES JOIN IN PRESSING FOR TRUCE

Japanese Are Believed Ready to Withdraw Forces If Chinese Withdraw Same Distance—Outward Signs of War Still Marked

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 17—A definite movement toward a peaceful settlement at Shanghai is emerging from the confused situation there. It is now reliably learned that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who from the outset has headed the pacific move, but was compelled to condone and give tacit support to Chinese resistance solely through the strength of popular sentiment aroused by the stand in the Chapei area, has decided to leave Loyang, or Honanfu, the temporary capital, for Shanghai, to undertake a pacific liquidation.

The foreign authorities are apparently assisting the Chinese Government authorities and civilian circles in Shanghai to bring pressure to bear to compel withdrawal, which is the wisest course. The difficulty lies in attempting to overcome on both sides the sense of victory, the Chinese refusing to yield, on the ground that they have hitherto checked Japanese military action, and are, therefore, able to continue to block any scheme of conquest in this district, while the Japanese, sensible of their inability to carry out their plans, feel that it is necessary to achieve a military victory, even at the cost of using a big army, in order to reëstablish the advantage which is imperative in order to maintain their reputation.

Between these points of conflict the situation swings, but it was made clear today that the coming conversations hold out a ray of hope, with the Japanese preparing to withdraw a reasonable distance if the Chinese agree to a similar withdrawal, the distance being described as beyond artillery range.

This concession is said by the Japanese spokesman to be an indication that the Japanese desire to be fair, despite the changed military aspect. It is emphasized that the concessions must be mutual and it is further suggested that the Chinese police patrol evacuate the areas in question in order to obviate any use of foreign and neutral forces.

At the price of averting further large-scale warfare, which is inevitable as both armies are well primed, the conversations are accepted as a most hopeful sign of a pacific solution.

Nevertheless, there is still every outward appearance of continuance of warfare. Japanese troops have moved into the lines. Chinese reinforcements have reached Shanghai to strengthen the Nineteenth Route Army to counter the anticipated offensive. Tokyo is talking about the presentation of a brief ultimatum demanding withdrawal of the Chinese troops. Indiscriminate Chinese shelling of the foreign settlement areas is resulting in many casualties, including two British sailors who were guarding the British wharf.

Both the Chinese and the Japanese authorities continue to regard the local Chinese troops as an independent rather than a government army, and efforts to localize the situation are emphasized by China's continual refusal to declare war.

Canada to Act On Control Of Radiocasting

Bennett Announces Early Naming of Committee to Submit Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 17—A small parliamentary committee shortly will be appointed to investigate and recommend a complete technical scheme for government control and regulation of radiocasting in Canada Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, announced in Parliament yesterday.

Such action, Mr. Bennett explained, had been awaiting the decision of the privy council as to whether or not radio control was vested in the Dominion. On Feb. 9 the privy council decided in favor of the Dominion, thus upholding the ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada, and dismissing the appeal of the Province of Quebec.

The Government was now free to evolve and put into effect the most satisfactory service that can be devised, Mr. Bennett said. The advocates of both public and private ownership would be heard before the committee and the recommendations of the Aird commission, the Radio League of Canada and other interested bodies would be taken into consideration.

Public opinion generally is in favor of federal ownership and control of broadcasting, the elimination of direct advertising, continuation of competition as between programs, but not as between stations. At present, it is declared there is not enough national advertising revenue in the Dominion to finance the kind of programs that the public would seem entitled to, and it has been suggested that the Government collect a listener's license fee sufficient to finance the broadcasting.

There are now some 500,000 radio receiving sets under license, the licensee paying only $1 per year. The combined range of the existing radio stations in Canada today totals only 51,670 watts, while the United States stations blanketing Canada have a coverage of 750,000 watts. To give an adequate service, according to the Aird commission, seven 50,000 watt stations and four supplementary stations should be built.

The Dominion is said to be further handicapped in the air by having only six broadcasting channels s compared with the United States' 78, which largely dominate the northern half of the continent as regards both power and subject matter, with an increasing tendency upon the part of Canadian broadcasting to drift into a position of dependence upon the United States.

"It is vital," recently declared Mr. Charles A. Bowman, one of the three members of the Aird commission, "that before the international radio conference, to be held at Madrid next September, Canada should establish the right to claim at least 20 exclusive frequencies in the broadcasting band. So long as Canada has no national plan it may be difficult to convince the Madrid conference or to convince the United States that Canadian broadcasting claims should be considered seriously."

Chinese Trench Tactics Foil Japanese, Who, It Is Said, May Use Poison Gas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—In the light of recent events in the Far East, it is questioned here whether the firm action of the League in yesterday's note to Japan will have the moderating influence that normally would be expected on Tokyo. Japan is reported to be filled with preëlection political excitement, in which the action of the League of Nations may rather inflame than pacify the situation.

Meanwhile across the frozen mud flats of Woosung, at Shanghai, the intrenched Chinese army has withstood Japanese attacks for more than a fortnight to the surprise not only of the Japanese and the western world, but apparently of the Chinese themselves. Without aeronautical equipment or the equipment which modern armies consider essential, the Chinese Nineteenth Route Army has up to the present held its place and thereby altered history, though its eventual retreat is still regarded as likely.

Events around Shanghai are felt to have had consequences already that will affect future Far Eastern relationships. The Japanese are believed to have been quite unprepared for real resistance, after their easy victories in Manchuria, and even now military observers here wonder if Japanese generals grasp the extent of their problem—whether the division and a half of Japanese troops are sufficient for their task, or whether the 30,000,000 yen (about $15,000,000) voted by the Japanese Diet is even pocket money for the campaign.

Trench Warfare Effective

On the other side, Chinese nationalism is elated over the temporary success of its soldiers, and has momentarily solidified the elements around Shanghai, though apparently also sowing seeds of the jealousy that almost invariably follows a Chinese campaign with what

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Old Family Buggy Now Tax Free in Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17—Gone are the days of the horse-drawn buggies. Even in this agricultural State they have now been officially wiped off the map, so far as the State Tax Commissioner and board of assessments are concerned. Buggies are not to be listed hereafter for taxation.

In the eyes of the tax commissioner they are worth nothing, except possibly as antiques or curios. In the tax list where "wagons and buggies" formerly appeared, only "wagons" appears now.

SWEDEN TO STAY OFF GOLD

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Swedish Government has indicated its intention to extend until May 15 the suspension of the gold standard, according to Monday's newspapers. The present suspension order expires Feb. 29.

Hoover Urges Broad Changes To Save Millions Now Wasted

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years a gradual growth of the Government by the accretion in its departments and by independent executive establishments, boards, and commissions as problems requiring solution confront the President and the Congress.

Today the Government embraces from 150 to 200 separate units, dependent on the method of notation used. Governmental units when once set up have a tendency to grow independently of other units. This leads to overlapping and waste. Moreover, there is a marked tendency to find new occupations when the initial duties are completed. The overlap and the number of agencies can be reduced.

A few consolidations, notably in law enforcement and the veterans' services, have been effected. Both of these reorganized agencies have been able to discharge the very greatly increased burdens imposed upon them without such an increase in administrative expense as would otherwise have been the case.

Drastic Economy Needed

In the present crisis the absolute necessity for the most drastic economy makes the problem of governmental reorganization one of paramount importance. The amount of saving in public funds to be effected by a thoroughgoing reorganization, while difficult to estimate accurately, will be material, amounting to many millions of dollars annually. Not only will the Government's business be conducted more efficiently and economically, but the great body of citizens who have business relations with their Government will be relieved of the burden and expense of dealing with a multitude of unnecessary and sometimes widely separated public agencies.

We may frankly admit the practical difficulties of such reorganization. Not only do different fractions of the Government fear such reorganization, but many associations and agencies throughout the country will be alarmed that the particular function to which they are devoted may in some fashion be curtailed. Proposals to the Congress of detailed plans for the reorganization of the many different bureaus and independent agencies have always proved in the past to be a signal for the mobilization of opposition from all quarters which has destroyed the possibility of constructive action.

There is little hope for success in this task unless it is placed in the hands of someone responsible for it, with authority and direction to act. Moreover, the consummation of a comprehensive reorganization at one moment is not in the best public interest. Such reorganization should be undertaken gradually and systematically, predicated on a sound and definite theory of government and effectuated as the result of study and experience gained in the actual processes of reorganization.

Direct Recommendations

I recommend, therefore, that the Congress provide for—

(a) Consolidation and grouping of the various executive and administrative activities according to their major purposes under single-headed responsibility, the Congress designating the title of the officer to be placed in immediate charge of such groups as are not now possible under existing organization.

(b) Adoption of the general principle that executive and administrative functions should have single-headed responsibility and that advisory, regulatory, and quasi-judicial functions should be performed by boards and commissions, thus permitting the transfer of certain regulatory functions from executive officials to existing boards or commissions and executive functions from boards and commissions to executive officials.

(c) Authority under proper safeguards to be lodged in the President to effect these transfers and consolidations and authority to redistribute executive groups in the 10 executive departments of the Government or in the independent establishments, as the President may determine, by executive order, such executive order to lie before the Congress for 60 days during sessions thereof before becoming effective, but becoming effective at the end of such period unless the Congress shall request suspension of action.

The 10 major executive departments and the major regulatory and financial boards and commissions should, of course, be maintained. Some of these existing agencies are already organized upon the basis of their major purpose, but functions of the same major purpose now outside of these groups should be transferred to them.

Some Changes Necessary

It will be necessary also to authorize changes in titles of some officials and to create a few new positions in order to permit grouping and consolidation not now possible. With the enormous growth of governmental business there has been great expansion and diffusion of authority amongst minor officials.

At the same time, there is an insufficient number of officials of definite and concentrated responsibility to the public. The additional expense of such officers over and above the salaries now paid to officials who would be displaced would be less than $40,000 per annum. The saving in cost of administration would be many times this sum. The most important of the posts of this character are the following:

Public Works Administrator (new office).

Personnel Administrator (change from chairman of Civil Service Commission).

Assistant Secretary for Public Health (new).

Assistant Secretary for Education (change from commissioner).

Assistant Secretary for Merchant Marine (new office).

Assistant Secretary for Conservation (new office).

Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Research (change from present Assistant Secretary).

Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Economics (change from director).

The establishment of an assistant secretary for merchant marine would enable the consummation of the proposals in my message of Dec. 8 in respect to the Shipping Board.

Public Works Administration

The public works administration should be partially a service agency to the other departments of the Government, executing certain construction work, the subsequent operation of which should be carried on by those departments.

It should also be partially an agency administering certain contract work which cannot be delegated to any one department.

Naval, military, and some other highly specialized construction work should not be transferred to this agency. The supervision and construction of rivers and harbors work should be continued under direction of the army engineers, who should be delegated by the Secretary of War to the service of the administration of public works for this purpose.

The personnel administration should comprise various agencies relating to the personnel of the Government as a service agency to all departments of the Government. I recommend that the Civil Service Commission should be maintained as an advisory body to the Personnel Administrator, and the approval of this body should be required in all regulatory questions. The Personnel Administrator should be the chairman of the commission. Other functions relating to the personnel of the Government should be transferred to the personnel administration as may be deemed wise from time to time.

Reclamation Service

With respect to certain agencies in the Government, I recommend a separate legislative reorganization of policy. The first of these is the reclamation service. Reclamation should have broader import than that of bringing unproductive land under cultivation. We do not need further additions to our agricultural land at present. Additional agricultural production except such marginal expansion as present projects warrant is inadvisable.

The conservation of water by storage is required, not alone in the West, but in all parts of the country.

The effective development of water conservation through storage is largely an interstate question in the aid of domestic and industrial water supply, transportation, irrigation and flood control. Where construction work for storage relates to these larger issues, it is properly the work of the Federal Government. Where water power is developed as a by-product it should be disposed of in advance by contracts which will fairly reimburse the Government for its outlay.

The reclamation service should be extended to cover these broad purposes of storage and conservation of water rather than the narrow purpose of irrigation.

Such important projects as the dam at Boulder Canyon, the dam at Cove Creek, the development on the Columbia and the dam on the Umatilla, should ultimately be undertaken when there is need for such service and when contracts can be made for the sale of power to amortize the cost of construction to the Government.

The actual construction work under this plan should be carried out by the Public Works Administrator and the completed projects administered by the reclamation service.

Conservation of Western Ranges

There should be a change in policy in dealing with public lands if we are to preserve their value for grazing and other purposes. The Committee on Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain, authorized by acts of the Congress approved April 10, 1930, completed the task assigned to it a year ago. Its report has been transmitted to members of the Congress. Legislation carrying into effect the recommendations of the committee also is before the Congress.

These proposals are the result of painstaking study and earnest deliberation. They offer a solution of the problems, connected with this remnant of our public domain, which have persisted for the last 25 years. I commend the report to the attention of the Congress, deeming the legislation of sufficient importance to justify early action.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I cannot recommend too strongly that the Congress give the subject of effective organization of the executive branch of the Government its early and serious attention. It is an essential part of a sound reconstruction and economy program. A patchwork organization compels inefficiency, waste, and extravagance. Economy and efficiency can come only through modernization, a proper reorganization of our departments, commissions, and bureaus will result, not only in much greater efficiency and public convenience, but in the saving of many millions of dollars now extracted annually from our overburdened taxpayers.

Explaining Dec. 8 Message

The President in his message to Congress of Dec. 8 detailed his ideas for transfer of the Shipping Board into the Department of Commerce as follows:

"At present the Shipping Board exercises large administrative functions independent of the Executive. These administrative functions should be transferred to the Department of Commerce, in keeping with that single responsibility which has been the basis of our governmental structure since its foundation.

"There should be created in that department a position of assistant secretary for merchant marine, under whom this work and the several bureaus having to do with merchant marine may be grouped.

"The Shipping Board should be made a regulatory body acting also in advisory capacity on loans and policies, in keeping with its original conception. Its regulatory powers should be amended to include regulation of coastwise shipping so as to assure stability and better service. It is also worthy of consideration that the regulation of rates and services upon the inland waterways should be assigned to such a reorganized board."

Disarmament Chronology

THE HOPELESS AGE

1139—Second Council of Lateran attempts to forbid use of primitive artillery against all except Turks.

1816—Tsar Alexander I urges general armaments reduction by Holy Alliance.

1831—Louis Philippe of France proposes arms reduction.

1863—Napoleon III invites Queen Victoria to join in disarmament conference.

1899—Hague Peace Conference drafts treaty limiting use of certain weapons, gases, etc.

1907—Second Hague Conference elaborates these provisions.

1909—London Conference sweepingly defines contraband of war, but nonratification of Convention leads to free-for-all naval activity in great war.

PERIOD OF NEW HOPE

1919—Versailles Treaty limits German armaments "in order to render possible general reduction of armaments."

1920—League Covenant imposes limitation of armaments as chief duty of League members.

1920—Private manufacture of arms condemned in Covenant.

1920—Brussels Economic Conference reveals and emphasizes crippling costs of armament.

1920—"Permanent" Disarmament Commission formed—but composed entirely of military members. Soon balanced by civilian Temporary Mixed Commission.

1920—Disarmament Section of League formed with civilian head.

1921—Washington Naval Conference cuts battleship and aircraft carrier tonnage of five great powers and achieves political stability in Pacific.

1923—Treaty of Guarantee drafted to replace armaments by mutual assistance. Rejected by British Labor Government in 1924.

1924—Geneva Protocol formulated to achieve disarmament through compulsory arbitration and enforcement. Rejected by British Conservative Government.

1925—Locarno Treaties signed to guarantee frontier between France and Germany, removing one big political cause for armaments.

1925—Preparatory Disarmament Commission begins its work to draft Disarmament Treaty, and United States accepts membership.

1926—General Act providing for arbitration and conciliation in preparation for disarmament is drafted, and later, unlike its forerunners, is signed and ratified by great powers.

1927—Coolidge Conference meets in Geneva, and fails in attempt to limit small naval craft of United States, Great Britain, Japan.

1929—Great powers begin series of ratifications which grant World Court compulsory jurisdiction. United States signs Court protocol.

1929—Prime Minister MacDonald visits President Hoover, and they lay groundwork for London Naval Conference.

1930—London Conference succeeds in limiting American, British and Japanese fleets completely.

1930—Preparatory Disarmament Commission finishes skeleton treaty.

1931—League Council fixes Feb. 2, 1932, as date for Disarmament Conference, and elects Mr. Arthur Henderson president.

1931—League Assembly, joined by United States, negotiates armaments truce for duration of conference.

1932—WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

League's Japanese Note Is Conciliatory

(Continued from Page 1)

Governments in their démarches with Japan.

The note itself reflects two tendencies. The first is that of the smaller powers here, who wish to bring Japan sharply to book and the desire at least to follow where two great powers have led.

The second tendency is reflected in concluding passages which appeal to Japan's pride as a great nation and a loyal Leaguer. This represents a trend of thought which in the last few days has been gaining ground at Geneva.

It is recognized hostile words will get nowhere with the Japanese government and it was hoped that a judicious mixture of praise and conciliation might be more effective. But the two tendencies in combination have admittedly nullified each other. They faithfully reflect the divergency of views held at Geneva over the Far Eastern crisis.

May Delay French Reply

The fall of the French Cabinet may handicap the work of the conference, it is recognized here. But since no drastic permanent change in Paris is expected the political effect on the conference may not be great.

Herr Nadolny is scheduled tomorrow to present Germany's precise proposals. They will undoubtedly run counter to French views and M. Tardieu had prepared to reply immediately. Now only M. René Massigli, permanent Foreign Office functionary, is left here as an observer for the French Government and he is not authorized to do more than reserve France's right to reply.

Therefore absence of the Government may delay proceedings and by leaving the Germans unanswered introduce a certain element of unreality to the proceedings.

The debate to open next week will miss the French who would have taken a leading part. But these are chiefly technical difficulties, involving only delay. Like the London conference the Geneva meeting can mark time.

Russia's Neighbors Speak

The general debate brought together three neighbors of Russia, namely Finland, Roumania and Estonia, and Austria and Uruguay. Both Baltic states were strong supporters of effective cuts in armament and warmly favored abolition of offensive arms.

Roumania was filled with preoccupations typical of a Little Entente member and supported the French armed league. Austria's was the voice of a republic disarmed since its inception. Baron Emerich Pflügl, Austrian delegate, demanded, "Does the conference intend to perpetuate the inequality of arms and security inflicted upon my country despite most solemn promises to the contrary?"

Señor Pedro Cosio of Uruguay wished drastic cuts in arms and evidenced the firm security existing in South America as an object lesson for other states.

Once more discussion revealed the smaller powers as most enthusiastic partisans of rapid disarmament progress. This unanimity again places the great states squarely before their responsibilities.

ROOSEVELT AIMS FOR CHEAPER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—Enactment of legislation to allow cities to manufacture, transmit and distribute electrical current to more quickly obtain the benefits of the hydroelectric development on the St. Lawrence River was urged by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a special message to the State Legislature last night.

The Governor recalled in his message that a year ago similar proposals had failed of passage in the Legislature. He charged they did not receive even adequate consideration and expressed the hope the Legislature would adopt the proposal this year so cities could give their inhabitants cheaper electricity and in order to make effective the plans of the state power authority, which also has requested this legislation.

TO REPORT ON R. C. A.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted Monday to have the Attorney-General submit a preliminary report on the status of the Government's anti-trust suit against the Radio Corporation of America and other big radio corporations.

CHEMISTS FIND BROADER FIELD FOR MAGNESIUM

Sold for $5 a Pound in 1915, 30 Cents Now and Used in Place of Steel

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Further development of the technology of transportation and production of goods which will reduce costs and increase consumption was envisaged by Dr. John A. Gann, chief metallurgist of the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., in an address before the 141st meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here yesterday.

Magnesium, until recently a comparatively expensive metal, will, because of its extreme lightness, replace steel and aluminum in many ways, Dr. Gann declared. In its alloys it is exceptionally strong and already is being used extensively in aeronautical construction, he declared. In 1915, ingot magnesium sold for $5 and more a pound, he said, whereas today the cost has been cut to 30 cents. American ingot magnesium now competes successfully in Europe with German magnesium.

In the session on geophysical prospecting, yesterday, Mr. Hans Lundberg described a new method of tracing quartz veins by the use of electrical recording apparatus. As quartz veins are the main carriers of gold found in this continent this method should be of importance in new gold prospecting, he said.

Bituminous coal operators who are organizing regional sales agencies are anxious for a test case by the United States Department of Justice to determine the legality of their plan, according to Mr. C. B. Huntress, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, addressing the coal division of the institute. The industry, he said, was opposed to "Federal control schemes that have been advanced by Congress," and expected to oppose them "on the ground that they would make for a burdensome bureaucracy and would seriously aggravate the ills of the industry without offering any hope of relief."

Mr. Scott Turner, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, was elected president of the institute by mail ballot of the society's 9000 members, it was announced by Mr. A. B. Parsons, secretary. Mr. Turner, who will succeed Mr. Robert E. Tally of New York and Arizona, is a native of Lansing, Mich. His professional work has taken him to all parts of the world, where he has served on the operating and consulting staff of many well-known companies.

Soap Suds Find New Use In Recovery of Metals

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Soap suds have a new use in mining, found by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Various ores stick to suds so tightly that they float to the surface of water in a soap froth. The process is called flotation, and successful employment of soap was reported Monday to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Flotation was discovered originally by a woman washing a miner's metal-dusted overals with soap. Only 100 to 150 parts of soap are needed to 1,000,000 of water.

WAGE CUT ACCEPTED

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 17 (AP)—The Lowell branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers last night agreed to accept a wage cut from $1.50 to $1 per hour, effective Feb. 23, after conferring with master electricians representing six local firms. Sixty men will be affected.

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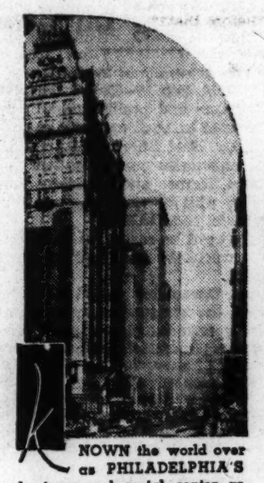
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LAME-DUCK BILL AWAITS ACTION IN CONFERENCE

Plan to Submit Change to States Is Passed by House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—"The twentieth amendment" to the Constitution was within vision today when, after a nine-year struggle, both the Senate and the House of Representatives had agreed to submit to the states a proposal to abolish the "lame-duck" session of Congress and shorten the period between the election and inauguration of the President.

A resolution passed by an overwhelming vote in the House yesterday will go to conference to be reconciled with the provisions of a measure passed by the Senate some weeks ago. If an identic measure for both houses is worked out and approved it will be submitted to the states for ratification.

The things which the two resolutions propose to accomplish include the following:

The short session of Congress will be abolished.

The newly elected President, Vice-President and members of Congress will take office approximately two months after their election.

The new session of Congress will assemble approximately two months after election.

The newly elected Congress instead of the retiring Congress will count the electoral votes and in case a majority has not been received, will choose the President and the newly elected Senate will choose the Vice-President.

The Vice-President-Elect will become President in case that the President-Elect should pass on before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, a contingency not covered by any provision in the Constitution.

Congress will receive power to provide for the case where neither a President nor a Vice-President has qualified before the time fixed for the beginning of the term, another contingency not covered by any provisions of the Constitution.

The Senate has passed the "lame-duck" measure seven times and the House has taken action on it twice since 1923.

The House resolution provides that Congress shall meet in regular session each year on Jan. 4, and that the President, elected in November, shall take office on the following Jan. 24. The Norris resolution, passed by the Senate, sets these dates as Jan. 2, Jan. 15, respectively.

Since Senator George W. Norris (R.), of Nebraska, is reported to have no objection to these changes, little difficulty is anticipated in drawing up a joint measure in conference which will be acceptable to both houses.

Thirty-six states must ratify the amendment within seven years, if it is to become part of the Constitution. Senator Norris holds that there is practically unanimous sentiment in the country in favor of this amendment. No logical objection has ever been made to the constitutional changes suggested, he says. Senator Norris expressed opposition today to the seven-year limit on ratification set by the House, but said that he was confident that the differences could be ironed out in conference.

Under the present law more than a year elapses before the will of the people as expressed at elections can be put into law, since their representatives elected in November do not take their seats for 13 months.

House Shelves Wet-Dry Action During Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—That there will be no straight wet and dry vote in the House during the present session of Congress became a practical certainty today when both sides started to estimate the result of the action taken yesterday by the Judiciary Committee on the Beck-Linthicum amendment.

The amendment, considered their most important proposal by the wet bloc in the House, was tabled by the committee by a 14-to-9 vote. It proposed to revise the Eighteenth Amendment to apply only to states choosing to retain prohibition. There would be no federal enforcement in other states.

Although a loophole was left for the wets to bring the bill to the floor by a petition to discharge the committee, this will insure a vote only on the petition which, it is admitted by both sides, has no chance of passing.

The committee carefully left this loophole by voting 13 to 9 against an unfavorable report on the bill. An unfavorable report would have precluded a petition to discharge the committee and bring the bill to the floor. But under the revised rules of the House any bill which has simply been laid aside by a committee may be brought out by a petition signed by 145 members.

It is admitted that the wets can obtain 145 signatures which will lay the petition before the House. But a majority vote is required to bring the bill up for consideration. Since wets themselves claim only 190 votes as their maximum strength they can scarcely hope to get the bill out.

Those wets who have sought a straight prohibition vote in the House throughout the session blamed the adverse vote in the committee on the desire of leaders of both parties to keep the calendars free for economic legislation and to avoid injecting prohibition into politics before the national conventions which meet in June. They refused to admit it indicated a dry victory.

Drys, on the other hand, hold there is no reason for their opponents to expect a victory in a committee when they are far from controlling a majority in the House.

Boy Scout Start in United States Said to Have Been in a London Fog

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—A little act of kindness performed by a London Boy Scout for a Chicago man led to the founding of the Boy Scout movement in the United States, according to the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

In a statement following the twenty-second anniversary of Scouting in the United States, observed last week, the local organization tells how the late Mr. William D. Boyce, a publisher, came back from a trip to London so inspired with the Scout idea that he sought the help of two friends in incorporating the Boy Scouts of America in February, 1910.

"Mr. Boyce left his hotel in London to transact some business," the statement relates, "and was caught in the grip of one of the dense heavy fogs which are characteristic of London in the autumn and which case a yellow, murky pall over the great city. He was trying to find his way about. A boy approached him and asked, 'May I be of service to you?' Mr. Boyce told the boy where he wished to go, and the lad, saluting, said, 'Come with me, sir,' and led him to his destination.

"Mr. Boyce reached in his pocket and offered the boy a gratuity. The boy promptly replied, 'No, sir, I am a Scout and Scouts do not accept tips for courtesies which they have performed.' Mr. Boyce, in surprise, queried, 'What did you say?' The boy repeated and then added, 'Don't you know about the Scouts?'

"The Chicago publisher replied that he did not but would like to, which caused the boy to wait for him to complete his errand, after which he took him to the office of the then Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, and now Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Chief Scout of the world."

In 1926 American Boy Scouts expressed their regard for this unknown Scout by presenting a bronze buffalo to the British Boy Scouts' Association. This bronze buffalo, now at the British Boy Scout training school at Gilwell, England, bears a simple but impressive inscription, "To the Unknown Scout Whose Faithfulness in the Performance of the 'Daily Good Turn' Brought the Scout Movement to the United States of America."

RAIL GROUP BACKS FOUR-SYSTEM PLAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The American Short Line Association today gave its approval to the four-system plan of eastern railroad consolidation.

Mr. Ben B. Cain, vice-president of the association, testified in hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission that the four-system plan proposed by the great Eastern trunk lines was the best solution of the situation. He added the proviso that all short lines east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River and southern territory should be included.

EDGE LEAVES FOR FRANCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Mr. Walter E. Edge, former United States Senator from New Jersey, sailed for France on the Ile de France last night to resume his duties as Ambassador to that country. Mr. Edge said he had been here six days on a personal business trip.

Can't You Almost Hear the Birds?

Right, Photo by Californians, Inc.

WHAT CARE AND THOUGHT CAN DO

Trees and Shrubbery From All Countries Bloom and Beautify Golden Gate Park in San Francisco. Rhododendrons Bank a Curved Walk. Inset—JOHN McLAREN, Superintendent of Parks, Who Made It All Possible.

Flowers and Shrubs Flourish Despite San Francisco's Sand

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—If you wish to interview the superintendent of San Francisco parks you have to be among the early risers. The birds in Golden Gate Park were presenting their morning chorus when the reporter was ushered into the superintendent's office. He was looking over letters.

"How long have you been in charge of parks in the city?"

"Forty-five years."

"Before that?"

"I planted trees along roads in San Mateo County and before that I worked in woods in Scotland."

Forty-five years ago this city was working to make a park out of the waste of rolling sand dunes in the west side. Little headway had been made. At length, city officials decided to enlist the services of Mr. John McLaren, who had been successfully planting trees along the roads in San Mateo County, directly to the south of San Francisco.

Mr. McLaren's experience as a youth along the wind-blown coast of Scotland had taught him the ways of sea-bent grass which he used to hold down the sand. Dirt was hauled in. Quick growing shrubs were planted, and trees with deep-spreading roots were set out. It was not long before Golden Gate Park began to develop into what it is today—1013 acres of trees, lakes, waterfalls, gardens and playgrounds.

But Mr. McLaren has not spent all his time on Golden Gate Park, for San Francisco has 39 other parks which take up his time. Right now he is especially interested in McLaren Park, named for him. This park is located near the factory district and will be used by the workers and their families.

However, it is Golden Gate Park, stretching from almost the center of the city westward to the Pacific shore line, that best shows the work he has done—and is still doing. Last year, he planted about 700 trees which had never before been introduced in California. Park superintendents and government officials from all over the world exchange plants with him.

In the Shakespeare Garden one can see all of the trees, shrubs, and flowers mentioned by Shakespeare in his literature. Stratford-on-Avon sent the seeds of all native English plants.

'DOLE' MEASURE IS REJECTED BY 48 TO 35 VOTE

Senate Defeats Bill for Federal Appropriation of $750,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—President Hoover's doctrine of local and state responsibility for unemployment relief triumphed in the Senate late yesterday over the doctrine of federal responsibility when the $750,000,000 La Follette-Costigan federal aid bill was defeated by a vote of 48 to 35.

Twenty-seven regular administration Republicans found themselves lined up with 21 of the more conservative Democrats against the bill when the final ballot was taken. Those in its favor consisted for the most part of the so-called "insurgent" Republicans, 19 Democrats, primarily northern and western, and the single Farmer-Labor member, Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota.

The final vote on the measure, which would have appropriated $375,000,000 for direct relief to the needy and $375,000,000 for public works construction, came after 11 days of prolonged debate.

Although defeat of the La Follette-Costigan measure is generally admitted to spell the failure of any move for direct federal relief during the present session, the number of votes in favor of the measure was the source of almost as much satisfaction to its proponents as though they had won. Its sponsors were battling not so much for passage of this particular bill as to consolidate the so-called "Progressives" on a single relief measure.

A secondary objective was to develop sentiment for the type of measure which would place the burden on the income taxpayer through federal taxes rather than on the overburdened property taxpayer through state or local taxes.

Further, when Senators Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin and Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado started hearings on the bill in December a bare dozen votes were conceded to them in advance by their opponents. Their final tally of 35, although perhaps less than they secretly hoped for, was nevertheless more than most political observers hao expected them to poll.

An unusual parliamentary situation developed around the shaping of the bill resulting in a serious rift among the Democrats and resentment on the part of the latter toward the insurgent Republicans. It rose out of the alignment of the insurgent Republicans with the regulars to defeat a Democratic substitute for the bill.

It is said several Democrats might have voted for the final bill had their substitute been accepted. When it was rejected they declined to help the Republican insurgents pass the original bill after the latter had defeated their substitute, although they were, in theory, in favor of federal relief for the unemployed.

TRIPS FOR GRAF ZEPPELIN

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., Feb. 16 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener announced today the dirigible Graf Zeppelin would make four trips to South America during March, April and May of this year. He said six other trips, as yet undesignated as to termini, were planned between August and November.

Amana Communistic Colonies Find Modernizing Necessary

Stock Company Plan Accepted by Iowa Society as Young People Grow to Shun Restrictions of Communistic System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The inroads of modernism, from which the members of the "Ebenezer Society" in New York fled to the plains of Iowa in 1854, are again threatening the quiet, communistic life in the vales of the Amana colonies near here.

After 85 years in which they have "shared and shared alike," the 1500 folk who live in and about Amana's seven villages have decided definitely that some change is needed—that they can no longer quell the wish for adventure stirred by passing automobiles, airplanes, and locomotives.

For years these peace-loving people, descendants of a religious sect formed by J. F. Rock and E. L. Gruber of Hessia, Germany, in 1714, have sought to hold to the rigid doctrines of the "Community of True Inspiration."

But their sons and daughters have been unwilling to share their bread at the common bake oven, dress in the simplest blacks and grays, and turn all of the products of their labor over to the common storehouses. As a result, the colony has dwindled from 1800 to 1500 in the last few years, and even the older folk see the need of change.

A plan to incorporate as a stock company under the laws of Delaware now has been accepted and will banish communism forever from the society.

Under the plan accepted, each member will receive shares of stock, according to his years of service, in the new corporation, assets of which include 26,000 acres of Iowa land, woolen and cereal mills, jobbing houses and stores, buildings, livestock and equipment on the farms and in the villages.

In addition, he will receives wages for his labor, and if there are not enough jobs to go around, he will be forced to seek employment elsewhere, as the community dining halls will be closed forever. It is similar to the systems adopted by the Oneida colony in New York and the Zoar colony of Ohio, both of which had previously practiced communism.

Although its religious history dates back more than 200 years, the Community of True Inspiration which became the Amana Society upon its removal to Iowa in 1854, has practiced communism only since 1846, when the Ebenezer Society was formed on what had been an Indian reservation near Buffalo, N. Y. The only communistic society of greater age in America is the Mennonite colony in South Dakota, it is stated here. Amana is the largest communistic society remaining in existence.

Although the community itself has been communistic, it has always practiced selling its goods to near-by capitalistic markets, the proceeds going to the general fund. In the last few years, an arterial highway has been cut through the colony, and the members have been prevailed upon to sell meals and trinkets.

Van Sweringens Take Another Step

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP) — The Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland have taken another important step forward in their plans to pave the way for the formation of a major railroad trunk line system, it was learned in Wall Street yesterday.

A transaction has been completed whereby the Alleghany Corporation, an important holding company formed by the Van Sweringens, will transfer some of its holdings of Erie, Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette common stocks to the Chesapeake & Ohio. The entire deal involves approximately $5,500,000.

Under the plan, C. & O. will acquire from the holding company 46,000 shares of Pere Marquette common stock at $11 per share, a total of $508,000, and a four-year option to purchase 215,000 shares of Erie common and 167,300 shares of Nickel Plate at $13.25 a share each. On this basis the cost of the Erie stock would be $2,846,750 and the Nickel Plate $2,216,715.

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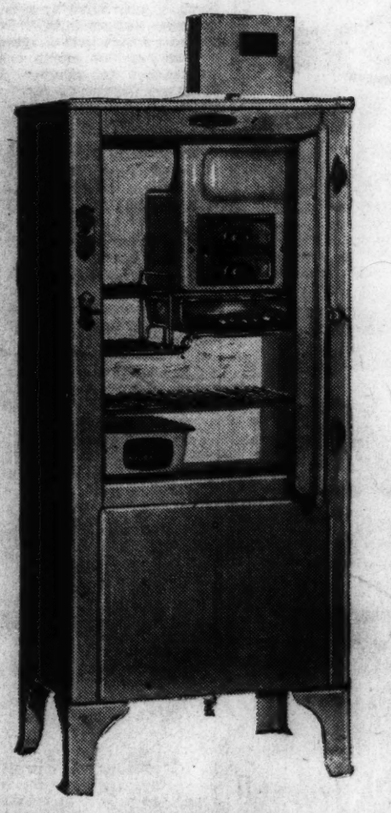

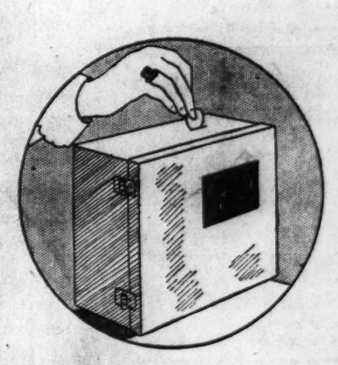

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THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

SOCIETIES URGE FLEET'S RECALL FROM SHANGHAI

Peace Groups Ask Hoover to Renounce Military Action in East

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—A plea for entire reliance by the United States on pacific methods of action in the Sino-Japanese dispute was made to President Hoover by the Emergency Peace Committee, composed of executives of several national peace organization, Monday. A nine-point program was urged to preclude the United States being drawn into acts of military force of warfare in the Far East, including the withdrawal of war vessels and armed forces from conflict areas and reliance upon pacific measures of action to uphold American rights and international treaties.

Such procedure alone, the letter states, is in line with the premise of the Pact of Paris, that militarism and warfare "can be satisfactorily overcome only by persuasion or pressure which is wholly nonmilitary in character."

Among the signers of the letter were representatives of the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Church, the American Friends Service Committee, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the League for Independent Political Action.

Peace in Orient Is Held Nearer

(Continued from Page 1)

is frequently a disruptive rather than cohesive power.

The secret of the Chinese success around Shanghai, up to this time, as seen from Washington, lies in the adoption of trench warfare. The question is whether the Japanese will not now attempt to solve the military problem with gas.

In the background, in the International Settlement, is the constant watchfulness by the four coöperating western powers—the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy—to see if both Japan and China, in the face of the fruitless struggle, may eventually be prepared to withdraw their troops and restore the status quo under a formula that would save the face of both nations.

Chinese troops cannot be maneuvered, according to military authorities here; that is, they cannot be deployed and then entrained, like the armies of modern states. But once entrenched, as they are outside Shanghai, their chief handicap in an engagement with well-trained Japanese soldiers disappears. As seen here, the original Shanghai conflict was precipitated by the desire of the Japanese naval forces to share in the glory gained by Japanese infantry in Manchuria. This led to the attempt to seize the Chapei district, which, when unsuccessful, unleashed all the forces of military destruction against the area. It has been alleged that the Japanese would like to see Chapei under their own authority as a special concession.

After the initial setback, the struggle became an Oriental contest of "face." The Japanese saw their whole position in the Orient questioned, and even their status as a great power. On the other hand, the Chinese experienced a feeling closer to unselfish patriotism than they have yet attained. Temporarily, at least, the Cantonese and Shanghai elements have been compelled to coöperate under Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, though observers note undercurrents of discord. Military observers still believe eventual retirement of Chinese troops almost inevitable, but they wonder whether Tokyo does not still underrate the strength of the barbed entanglements and machine-gun entrenchments which they apparently intend to force by frontal attack.

Concern Over Poison Gas

In this connection, the question of poison gas warfare is dominant. All Japanese troops have been sent into battle with gas masks, though it is known that the Chinese possess no gas apparatus. Tokyo has vigorously denied the intention of using gas, and it is understood from Tokyo, where censorship has been lifted, that no elaborate gas-manufacturing equipment has been sent to the front. On the other hand, gas shells from heavy guns would not require extensive equipment, it is thought, and military observers here are watching developments at Shanghai with this problem dominant on all hands.

The American State Department is not preparing any immediate new peace move, though American and British ministers are striving to bring about a situation in which the two belligerents may withdraw without loss of face. Eventually the expense of the Shanghai campaign will be a heavy argument in favor of peace in Tokyo. Meanwhile the United States, and now the League of Nations, have pledged themselves to recognize no Japanese gains secured by force.

Taking the far view, it is pointed out that over a period of 4000 years' history, China has managed to slough off every foreign invasion. In the long run, it is believed here, China is the great nation of the Far East. Thus far, China has had more friendly relations with the United States than with any other country, and the State Department intends to preserve this cordiality so far as it may.

New Stimson Protest On Action of Japan's Troops Is Expected

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 17—The Government spokesman today revealed that Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Ambassador to America, had telegraphed to Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, following his conference with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at Washington on Monday, asserting that Mr. Stimson is preparing a new protest to Japan in connection with the landing of part of the Japanese troops in the International Concession at Shanghai.

Mr. Debuchi said that Mr. Stimson told him he was amazed at Japan's action in using the Settlement as a basis for operations against the Chinese, since Mr. Stimson had previously understood that Japan's troops would not land in the Settlement.

In view of the gravity of the situation, Mr. Stimson said he was preparing a new protest which would be forwarded to Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador, asserting that the United States holds Japan responsible in the event of the Chinese endangering American lives and property in the Settlement, while attempting retaliations against the Japanese.

Mr. Debuchi vainly attempted to dissuade him, asserting that the majority of the Japanese forces never touched the Settlement. Those who did merely landed at the Japanese wharves, marching through a small section of the Settlement to assume their positions outside the international area. Mr. Debuchi described Mr. Stimson as being "greatly excited."

Mr. Forbes said he had not received any new communication yet.

It is understood that the British and French Ambassadors have requested information about the nature of the ultimatum which is soon to be handed to the Mayor of Shanghai and the Chinese commander.

Regarding the ultimatum, the spokesman said that Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, had telegraphed to Mr. Yoshizawa yesterday declaring that efforts to induce the Chinese to withdraw were hopeless and requested permission to deliver the ultimatum as soon as seems advisable. Mr. Yoshizawa replied approving, so that it is understood that the communication may be handed to the Chinese shortly demanding that they withdraw at least 20 kilometers northwest of Shanghai.

The spokesman said that Mr. Shigemitsu is informing the powers' representatives at Shanghai regarding the situation, intimating that Japan would not oppose their participation in any negotiations occurring during the time limit before the ultimatum expires. The vernacular press believes that the ultimatum will be of 48 hours' duration.

The spokesman thought it probable that Lieut.-Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, the Japanese commander, would allow the Chinese to retain control of the Lunghwa arsenal, the mint and the Chenju wireless station, with small garrisons, provided that these were disarmed and that their peacefulness was assured. The Government's instructions were merely general in nature, leaving the details to Mr. Shigemitsu's and Mr. Uyeda's discretion.

The spokesman refused to comment on the League Council's note to Japan pending its receipt from Geneva. He indicated once more that Japan is too busy to pay much attention to the League's proceedings.

Gen. Ma Chan-shan, Heilungkiang leader, arrived by airplane in Mukden today, after which the organization of the "Political Supreme Committee for Manchuria and Mongolia" was completed. This includes Gen. Tsiang Hsih-yi, Governor of Liaoning, Gen. Hsi Hsia, Governor of Kirin, Gen. Chang Ching-hui, Governor of Harbin special area and Gen. Ma Chan-shan.

The leaders discussed inviting Gen. Tiang Yu-lin, Governor of Jehol, to join in the movement. They also debated financial matters, including the merger of the Frontier Bank and the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, the merged banks becoming a central bank for the Manchu state, with a capital of 20,000,000 yen.

It is understood that the conference will continue for some days, after which an independent or autonomous Manchurian state will be formally proclaimed.

The name of Henry Pu Yi is still mentioned in connection with final plans for the new régime. All vernacular press reports agree that the formation of an independent Manchurian government is rapidly nearing completion, and the fact that this is occurring while world attention is centered at Shanghai should not be disregarded.

Big Flood Problem Occupies Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—The greatest internal problem which China must immediately seek ways to remedy is that of floods, according to Mr. Li Wen-fan, Minister of Interior of the Nanking Government. "The country has been swept off its feet by the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the people fail to recognize that the annual flooded areas in the 16 provinces have caused many fatalities and damage to property amounting to several millions of dollars."

The new minister is coöperating with the International Relief Commission and other organizations to help those who are still in distress from the August floods.

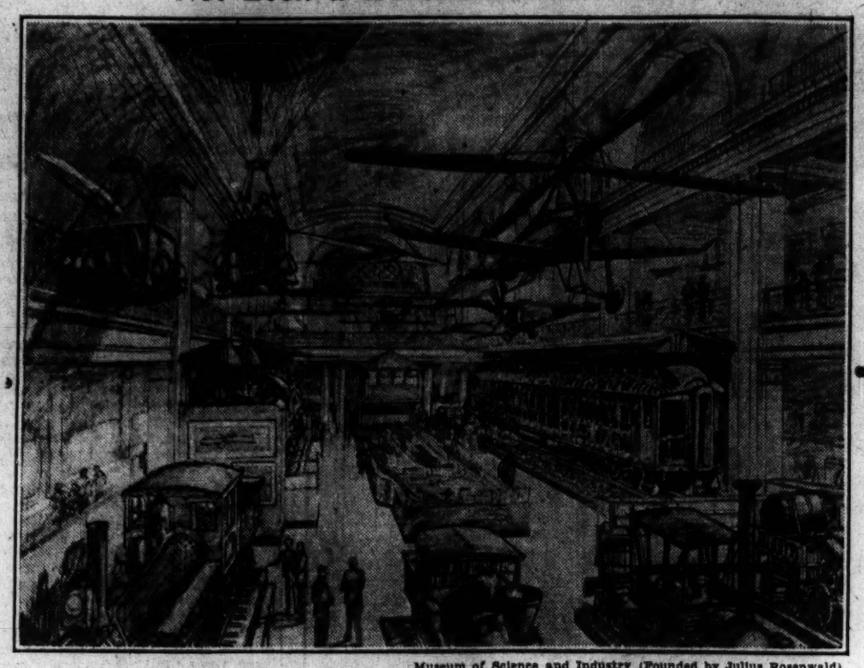
Japanese Shells Cause New American Protest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Admiral M. M. Taylor, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, has filed another protest with Vice-Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese commander, as a result of Japanese shells falling in the United States Marines sector of the International Settlement yesterday.

MELLON HOME BEFORE SAILING

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 16 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon came home today to attend to private business affairs before sailing next month to begin his new duties as Ambassador to Great Britain. The former Secretary of the Treasury went directly to his home in Woodland Road to breakfast. He will rest there and visit with his son, Paul, for the remainder of the week.

Not Even a Horsehair Duster Here



Museum of Science and Industry (Founded by Julius Rosenwald)

HOW TRANSPORTATION ROOM NOW IN PREPARATION IN CHICAGO WILL LOOK

Transportation Room in Chicago Museum Fine for Dad and Willie

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A museum room sure to delight the railroad fan whether he be a small boy or a dad who can't resist playing with Johnny's electric train is in preparation for the Museum of Science and Industry here.

The first artist's sketch of the transportation room has been made public by the staff which is preparing exhibits for this great industrial museum founded by Mr. Julius Rosenwald.

A strange company of vehicles is to be assembled here. The picture shows a copy of the historic locomotive "Rocket" and a modern 200-ton engine, an autogiro and a free-basket balloon, early flying machines and recent gliders, a Pullman car sectioned to show the various periods of "parlor car" development, from Victorian ornateness to modern simple efficiency.

There's to be something odd about most of these models. They are to be "sectioned," that is, the outer parts will be removed in certain places to show the works inside. The weathered look of the Pullman car, for instance, is actually due to "sectioning" which shows its wiring and plumbing. The modern engine is so constructed that the interior of the cylinders can be seen in motion.

The central exhibit is the liveliest of all. It is a miniature railroad system, built on a scale of one-half inch to the foot. The visitor may climb to the signal tower and operate it.

The remainder of the railway sequence, including permanent way, terminals, signal equipment, electric street, subway and suburban railways, is to be exhibited under the balconies surrounding the hall shown in the sketch. The exterior of the museum is completed and the interior is now under way.

DR. LOWELL TO TALK ON CHINA OVER AIR

"Shall the United States join the other nations to stop bloodshed in China?" is the subject of an address which Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will give over a national NBC-WEAF radio hookup tonight at 10:30. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, speaking from the New York studio, will introduce the Harvard president, who will deliver his remarks at Station WEEI, Boston.

Arrangements to have Dr. Lowell address a national radio audience for the first time were completed by Mr. Raymond P. Rich, director of the World Peace Foundation.

JACKSON APPOINTED TO FALL RIVER GROUP

Mr. James Jackson, former State Treasurer, was today nominated by Gov. Joseph B. Ely as a member of the Fall River Finance Commission. The selection of Mr. Jackson followed the Executive Council's rejection of Mr. Thomas E. Lahey of Fall River for the post.

The name of Mr. Frank J. Nichols, member of the Governor's emergency unemployment committee and former vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, was also sent in by Mr. Ely and confirmed by the Council as a member of the Finance Commission.

LOWER RAYON TARIFF SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—An application for a decrease in the tariff on rayon yarn was filed with the Tariff Commission today by Italrayon of Milan, Italy. It came through the Italian Embassy.

WARNING HELD 'FRIENDLY ACT' TOWARD JAPAN

Garfield Criticizes Policy in China, at Dinner to Tsurumi

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—There was frank speaking about the way the United States and Japan feel in regard to the Manchurian and Shanghai situation at a testimonial dinner given to Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, Japanese author and publicist, at the Town Hall Club last night.

The event, however, took an unexpected turn when one of the speakers, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, who has known Mr. Tsurumi for many years, declared he felt the greatest act of friendship to Japan was to tell that country what the American people thought of its action in China.

"The World War engulfed us because our affairs were so inextricably involved in the affairs of Europe," Dr. Garfield declared. "Today, although the fighting is in Shanghai and far removed, it tugs at our heartstrings. We realize that war will not settle anything. I venture to say that the patriots of the two countries that are fighting realize it, too, but when we are engaged in war our judgments become distorted.

"Most American citizens, I believe, are very much concerned. I know that the thing we can do to help most of our friends across the water is the thing that they will feel for a time is the unfriendly thing. I believe that a great many Americans feel as I do; that action should be taken by Great Britain, America and other powers that would halt the fighting, and would leave the people of China and Japan to consider what they can do to settle their difficulties peaceably.

"We cannot say to our friends that they are right. We must say that this fighting ought to stop, even to withholding supplies which nations fighting need. If I have any ability to interpret, the American people are most unhappy that things have taken place as they have."

In replying, Mr. Tsurumi did not follow the prepared copy of his address in which he had said that if the Japanese Government went beyond the protection of Japanese lives and property at Shanghai and embarked upon an imperialistic invasion of the Yangtse Valley it would be overthrown.

Speaking without notes, he said that China had shown that it could "obstruct the policies of the outside world single-handed, but cannot promote constructive enterprises single-handed." For this reason he urged that the powers join with Japan in the task of regenerating China.

California Rail Group Seeking To Cut Certain Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17—Declared to be something new in the way of applications, the California Railroad Commission has been asked by railroads operating within the State for permission to reduce certain rates.

Recently they had asked for an increase in these rates in order that freight schedules with California might conform to the schedules established a few weeks ago for interstate commerce by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the so-called 15 per cent case.

The application stated that the continued maintenance of these high emergency charges will tend to divert traffic from the rail lines "to other forms of transportation operating within the State who have not requested and have not applied such emergency charges.

"Prompt action is required in meeting such competition to prevent diversions, as once traffic is lost to other forms of carrier competition it is unusually difficult to regain, even under competitive rates."

Permission was asked to remove the "emergency" charges on any commodity between any particular points upon five days' notice.

GERMANS RALLY TO DEFEND AIMS OF HINDENBURG

Opposition Forces Stress Need of Overthrowing Existing Régime

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 17—The nonpartisan petition supporting President von Hindenburg for reelection in March has grown to a total of 3,000,000 signatures, it was announced yesterday, coincident with formal renomination of the venerable German Chief Executive. His official acceptance of the nomination has crystallized nonpartisan support in significant quarters. But at the same time, definite impetus appears to have been given to the opposition.

The Kyfhauser League, representing 30,000 ex-service men's societies with 3,000,000 members, has issued a proclamation supporting the Field Marshal. The proclamation calls on Germany to "stand above parties" in an effort to guide the nation through its gravest period. The Bavarian People's Party has also issued an appeal for support of President von Hindenburg, declaring he has proved himself a political leader.

The usual opposition in extreme Left and Right circles is augmented by some of the Field Marshal's former supporters who take exception to Bruening policies. A Pan-German Union attack on the von Hindenburg Government declares the post-war régime under the Weimar Constitution is holding up German recovery. Fascist headquarters renewed proclamations demanding overthrow of the present governmental system. Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Nationalist leader, has issued a statement regretting his inability to support President von Hindenburg because "the issue of the day is the struggle against the existing régime."

DE LA TORRE ELECTED

ROSARIO, Arg., Feb. 17 (AP)—Señor Lisandro de la Torre, unsuccessful candidate for President in the last election, was elected a Senator from Santa Fe Province, Monday, after the electoral college had solved a factional dispute.

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COLLE'S RINGLETTE
Finest of all Permanent Waves. Without a machine. A soft wave with Ringlette ends, exclusive with us—requires no finger waving. Regular price $10. During FEBRUARY ONLY..... $8.50
ECONOMY WAVE
For either long or short hair..... $6.50
PHONE NOW FOR APPOINTMENTS

"The Store of Unhurried Service"
ARCH AID
Ritter & Morrison
Arch-Aid Shoe Shop
(Shoes exclusively for Women)
Expert Fitting Service
501 Liberty Ave., cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA
Wm. B. Margerum
INCORPORATED
Reading Terminal Market
PRICES UNIFORMLY RIGHT
Finest Meats
Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal, Poultry
Always
Fresh Vegetables and Fruit
Finest Butter and Eggs
Montco Canned Goods
Free Parking Free Delivery
PHONE WALNUT 6190

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call
He will give you full information concerning the price and treatment of any article you may wish to give him
JUST PHONE STEVENSON 5400
ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers
Office and Plant 1628 No. 21st St.
PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

SPRINGER'S Restaurant
under Reading Terminal
at 12th and Filbert Street
Philadelphia
Home Cooked Meals
Morning, Noon, Night

A FULL BIN
of dependable
CUMMINGS COAL
makes a pretty picture in any man's cellar.
Now is the time to lay in your supply.
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
413 N. 13th St., Philadelphia
Delivery in City and Suburbs

Ball Phones: Pennypacker 1411-1414
Club Phone: Pennypacker 3300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS
Mowbray Flower Shoppe
PENN ATHLETIC CLUB
Locust at Eighteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

PHILADELPHIA
WE GET MORE CUSTOMERS BY BEING FAITHFUL TO THOSE WE HAVE.
$8.75 $13.75
An outstanding feature of a ROSE-LEE Frock is its quality, plus style.
ROSE-LEE
DRESS SHOP
4856 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Open every evening except Wednesday.

Winter is really about due now . . .
and
Furs of the Better Grade
within the reach of all
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Printing Engraving
Office Supplies
Greeting Cards
Seasonal and Everyday
DECKER'S
STATIONERS
24 South 15th Street
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America's Finest Butter
Exclusively for Abbotts Customers

The first to be churned from the fresh, sweet cream from milk of strictly Abbotts "A" quality.
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Producers of Abbotts "A" Milk
Philadelphia
South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points
Abbotts de luxe "A" Butter

BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA
All Remaining
FUR-TRIMMED CLOTH COATS
reduced for immediate clearance
Sports and dress styles
Misses' and women's sizes
COATS—FOURTH FLOOR

One of the Van Dyk branches nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh Machine Sliced Boiled Ham
One of our many Specials
29c lb.
431-433 Market St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Let a Schleisner Suit
Express Your Spring Song
The W. B. Schleisner Store
30 NORTH THIRD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA
DEWEES
"Fashion in Good Taste"
IN OUR
74th Anniversary Sale
FINEST DEWEES' QUALITY GLOVES
$2.74 LONG PASTEL SUEDES, regular $5 quality! 12 and 16-button. Imported from France!
$2.74 HAND-SEWN KID GLOVES, regularly $3.95. Imported too! Black, navy, brown, beige, white, eggshell.
$1.74 COSTUME KID GLOVES, regularly $3.50.
74c FABRIC PULL-ON GLOVES, regularly $1.

FORECAST MADE OF WISER AND HAPPIER PEOPLE

Senator Hebert Says Never Before Has There Been Such Union of Forces

Never in the history of this country has there been such a union of forces for the betterment of mankind and never have such heroic efforts been put forth by any administration in government or by the leaders of finance and industry and social welfare as are evident at the present time, Senator Felix Hebert of Rhode Island declared today before members of the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts at the fifteenth annual meeting and luncheon at the Boston City Club.

"These forces," the Rhode Island Senator went on to say, "are irresistible, and we shall come out of our difficulties a happier and a wiser people to resume our march to higher accomplishments and a more enlightened citizenship." Senator Hebert was scheduled to speak on "Governmental Interference in Private Business," but not the least of what he had to say dealt with an outline of the requirements of good citizenship. Mr. J. Lawton Whitlock, president of the federation, presided.

"If you would know something of the meaning of the word, 'verboten,' as it applies to you in your capacity as a citizen of the United States," Senator Hebert continued, "bear in view that there are in force on the statute books of this country no less than 1,900,000 laws. Having in view the legal maxim that 'ignorance of the laws excuse no one,' it must be apparent that the average citizen of this country is called upon to have quite some legal attainment to fulfill his duties of citizenship.

"I remind you that good citizenship does not consist alone in the observance of the laws of the land. There is a duty resting upon every citizen in this country of ours to be fully informed about the affairs of his government in order that when called upon to do so, he may exercise his right of vote intelligently and for the best interests of the people of the land, and the preservation of those institutions which are dear to every American citizen.

"I have spoken of many problems of government not with any idea of forming the impression that I have lost all hope for the future. On the contrary, I am convinced that our Government has within itself the means for its perpetuation. The present is not the only instance in history when we have suffered from depression and unemployment and all the vicissitudes that follow in their wake.

"Even the founders of the Government felt at times that it could not endure, but it has overcome all obstacles and the people of this country have enjoyed a degree of prosperity and a standard of living which is unknown to any other country on earth.

"For some time we have been concerned with the subject of international debts. The President advocated, and I supported, a measure to provide a moratorium for a action on this proposal should be limited time. So far as I am concerned, I did not intend that my construed in favor of a cancellation of the debts that are owing to us. I have not changed my opinion.

"I am not prepared to say to the people of this country who were so generous to provide out of their savings and out of the funds which they raised by taxation for the rehabilitation of the countries of Europe, that the burdens which other nations should bear be imposed upon our working men and working women. One of the outstanding qualities of American citizenship is self-reliance and the sacredness of obligations. In this country, when one incurs an obligation, he is expected to honor it, and I have had no reason advanced to convince me that the obligations which have been taken for loans which we have made should not be treated in the same way."

Church Group Unites Against Gambling Bills

"They shall not pass!"

Rallying at this watchword, first voiced by Foch's legions at Verdun, leaders among the State's clergy today marshaled the attention of members of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches in a concerted drive to block the passage of a group of gambling bills now in committee which may soon come before the Legislature.

In a letter signed by Bishop William F. Anderson, Bishop Henry K. Sherill and other prominent churchmen, clergymen throughout the Commonwealth were told that passage of House Bill 788, which would legalize parimutuel betting at race tracks, "would be deplorable, a disgrace to Massachusetts, a curse to her citizens."

The notice pointed out that "if such wholesale race track gambling is legalized, bootleg gambling now going on will greatly increase in its wake." "As a bait and camouflage," the statement continued, "the petitioners argue that Massachusetts may possibly get $500,000 a year for agriculture and old-age assistance. Therefore, if the legislators, the trustees of the people, permit this bill to pass, they are recommending our citizens gamble $14,285,000, in order that race track promoters get 6.5 per cent or $928,500, plus gate receipts, less daily license fee, and Massachusetts 3.5 per cent of same or $500,000, plus license fee. We do not want Massachusetts to follow Louisiana, Kentucky and Nevada in this pernicious business, no matter how much unclean money may result.

"We earnestly urge you to immediately write your Senator and Representative strong letters, and get five other citizens to do so, urging that if this Bill 788, or any other gambling bills, reach the House or Senate, that for the honor of our Commonwealth, and the welfare of its citizens, 'They shall not pass.'"

Other signatories to the letter, copies of which were sent out to members throughout the State, were: the Rev. Mr. Ashley D. Leavitt, the Rev. Mr. Samuel M. Lindsay, the Rev. Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, and the Rev. Mr. Russell H. Stafford. The action of this group was officially indorsed by the directors of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

Turkey Makes It Easier to Read Newspapers

OLD STYLE PRINTING ON LEFT, NEW ON RIGHT

Back Bay's Future Affirmed in Talks At 'Avenue' Dinner

Faith in the future of the Back Bay section of Boston was the dominating note struck by the speakers at the seventh annual banquet of the Massachusetts Avenue Association, Inc., at the Hotel Kenmore last night. More than 300 members and guests of the association attended what was declared to have been the most successful gathering of the organization.

Interest in the gathering was quickened by the announcement by Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell, Boston attorney and former member of the lower branch of Congress, that he proposes to be a candidate for Mayor one year hence. This declaration was made in the course of remarks after a short address by Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston who had been introduced as "Boston's next Mayor."

Mr. O'Connell's address followed short speeches by Judge William H. O'Donnell, tostmaster; Mr. Nichols, who recalled the interest he had shown in the development of the Back Bay in his mayoral term; Mr. Frank L. Perrin, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who contrasted conditions in Massachusetts Avenue today with those of 20 years ago; Mr. Joseph Brennan; Capt. John M. Anderson of the Boston police detective bureau; Mr. Clarence W. Rowley, newly elected president, and others.

Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman was present to greet the members.

The erection by The Christian Science Publishing Society of its new Publishing House on Massachusetts Avenue between Clearway and Norway Streets, was the subject of comment on the part of several of the speakers.

Judge O'Connell, in commenting on the great part Christian Science activities had in the development of the Back Bay district said that he was never more impressed with the fact of what The Christian Science Monitor means to Boston than when traveling through Europe where one would find the paper in the leading hotels in all of the great capitals.

Many of the speakers declared that one of the greatest aids to a quick and complete return of business activity would be the lowering of the costs of government and of taxation.

Literates in Turkey Show Increase Through Use of Simplified Alphabet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turk.—Two years ago when Latin characters were substituted for the intricacies of the ancient Turkish writing only 10 per cent of the Turkish population could read and write. Now a further 20 per cent has been added to the literate.

The reform entailed sweeping readjustments for practically all Turkish people, except young children. Upon one sudden word of command from Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha eyes trained to read from right to left must henceforward travel from left to right. A totally different alphabet had to be learned by all, and the entire nation, old and young alike, were sent to school. People of 60 were to be seen in the same classes as youths of 15, and all were compelled to study until they were able to qualify in the passing-out examinations. For some time the circulation of newspapers dropped alarmingly, but they are more than making up for lost time at present.

Apart from the costly changing of type and personnel for newspapers, all old school books had to be destroyed and replaced by new ones. Government departments were compelled to order a complete refitting, and so were all banks and offices. Tram and train tickets shared the same treatment as old books, and sign writers had the boom period of their lives re-writing and painting new signs and plates for streets, shops, trams, buses, automobiles.

Foreigners have been deeply grateful for this change of characters, for the study of Turkish today no longer bristles with the difficulties of the past when Persian, Turkish and Arabic had to be conquered by those wishing to learn Turkish.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow turning to rain this afternoon; rain and warmer tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and slightly colder in afternoon; moderate southerly shifting to westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 35.

Maine: Snow, changing to rain, and warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy, preceded by rain over east portion.

New Hampshire: Snow, changing to rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; warmer tonight; colder Thursday afternoon.

Vermont: Snow, changing to rain, and slightly warmer in east portion tonight; Thursday snow flurries and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy and slightly colder.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong south shifting to southwest winds tonight and to west on Thursday; weather overcast with rain tonight and over north portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	40	Montreal	28	28
Bismarck	-4	20	Nantucket	32	32
Boston	30	30	New Orleans	68	82
Buffalo	40	42	New York	32	36
Calgary	20	20	Norfolk, Va.	40	46
Charleston	50	52	North Platte	0	30
Chicago	38	48	Philadelphia	36	38
Cincinnati	54	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	62
Denver	14	30	Pittsburgh	52	52
Eastport, Me.	24	24	Portland, Me.	22	28
Hatteras	62	62	Raleigh	42	48
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	38	54
7p.m.Feb.16	72		St. Paul	6	34
Helena, Mont.	6	24	Salt Lake City	26	28
Huron, S. D.	2	24	San Francisco	44	54
Jacksonville	64	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	24	36
Kansas City	24	54	Seattle	30	44
Key West	74	80	Tampa	66	84
Los Angeles	42	46	Washington	38	40
Memphis	54	66	Wichita, Kan.	22	64
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	-8	14

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 17.
B—Maximum Feb. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:32 p. m., Thursday 7:50 a. m.
Height of tides 7 feet, 8.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:47 p. m.

Ely Emergency Relief Measure Passes Senate

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's $380,300 emergency unemployment relief measure was passed by the Senate yesterday. The bill specifically provides for the employment on public projects of only needy workers approved as such by officials of towns and cities.

The only changes made by the Senate in the petition are two clarifying amendments which the House is asked to approve. The bill was sent to the lower branch of the Legislature under suspension of the rules.

Attempts to limit the powers of the Registrar of Motor Vehicle were curbed, yesterday, when adverse reports by committees on all measures pertaining to the Registry were accepted by the Senate without discussion.

Legislation proposed to change the system of municipal finance and taxation brought up against a stone-wall in the House, yesterday, when every bill reported adversely by committees was thrown out. Among them were the proposals to provide some form of installment payments for taxpayers, to reduce interest charges on unpaid taxes and to give the voters a chance to say how far their municipalities shall go in incurring indebtedness.

Legislation to transfer $100,000 from the highway fund to the appropriation for a new building to house the State Department of Public Works, in order to permit the use of granite in at least two stories, was approved by both branches of the Legislature.

An adverse report was rendered by the Committee on Education on the petition to raise the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years.

Trade Chambers Of the Americas Seek Closer Ties

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—A group of important business interests, including the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the United States Steel Corporation, the Electric Bond & Share Company and the International General Electric Company have instituted a movement to bring into closer coöperation chambers of commerce in North, Central and South America.

The movement is being forwarded by the Committee on Inter-American Relations through a subcommittee known as the Committee on Inter-American Commerce. Mr. John L. Merrill, president of the Pan-American Society and of the All America Cables, was named chairman of the subcommittee at the organization meeting here this week. The ex-officio chairman will be Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

A small organizing committee will name a general committee of 25 or 30 prominent North American and Latin-American business men resident in the United States.

The chief aim of the new organization is to act as a clearing house for matters connected with inter-American commerce. In addition it expects to coöperate with the director-general of the Pan American Union when requested in matters of commerce and industry.

LUCE TO DIRECT SURVEYS AT MANILA

Commander Robert F. Luce, in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the last four years, has been transferred to Manila, to become director of coast surveys there, effective about March 15, it is announced here. He will spend a short time in Washington before assuming his new two-year assignment.

Lieut.-Commander K. T. Adams, who has had command of the steamer Guide, in the same branch of federal service, engaged in making off-shore surveys along the Pacific Coast, is to assume charge of the Boston office. He is a native of Ohio and is to be known as inspector in charge of the New England district.

RAIL WORKERS OPPOSE MOTOR COMPETITION

Quebec Government Told Railroads Are Losing Cream of Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Motor vehicle competition threatens to upset the railway rate structure and couse serious dislocations in the whole economic organization of Canada, according to representations made to the Quebec Government by railway workers.

The railways have been losing the cream of the traffic, and if motor-truck services continue to increase as rapidly as in the last few years, the railways will be left with little but basic commodities to carry. And the railways, deprived of the higher class freight, cannot maintain their services without an increase of rates on basic commodities, which in some cases are below the operating cost of transport.

The tendency of motor-vehicle competition, it is said, is to force the railways to put all commodities on an equal foting, by requiring each to pay its cost of transport plus a reasonable profit. That would put the western grain growers out of business.

Railway returns show that the average per-ton-mile rate on grain moved in western Canada is less than half a cent. On all Canadian rail traffic the average ton-mile rate is a little over 1 cent. On many commodities the ton-mile rate is 2 or more cents.

If grain contributed to railway net earnings in the same proportion traffic as a whole does, grain rates would be double what they are; an impossible rate either from the standpoint of the export grain trade or the railways themselves.

It is not possible to establish equitable conditions of competition between the railways and motor-trucks without calling upon producers of basic commodities to make new adjustments impossible for many.

In proportion as the railways lose the more profitable traffic to motor-vehicle undertakings, they face the necessity of obtaining higher rates on the basic commodities now paying low rates. For that reason the railway workers are asking not only regulation of the conditions of the operation of motor vehicles, but limitation of the spheres of operations, so that the railway rate structure may not be violently disturbed.

PIT PONIES TO HAVE LAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Pit ponies at Markham near here are to be equipped with a safety lamp fitted to the ponies' collars.

MAIL ADVERTISING USES EXPLAINED

The purpose of direct mail advertising should be to sell goods and not to get publicity, Mr. Robert Collier, an outstanding direct mail specialist, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler yesterday. Mail advertising, he said, should contain something which immediately catches the eye of the one who opens the envelope.

Mr. Collier gave specific examples of cases where insertion of samples of the goods advertised, through the mail, brought almost twice the results of the advertisements which did not contain samples. Mr. Carroll J. Swan, president, presided.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Elizabeth Peabody House: Presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," 357 Charles Street, 8:15, through Friday.

Concert by Mr. Luther Emerson, baritone, Mr. Reginald Boardman, accompanist, and Mr. Raymond Havens, pianist, auspices Musical Guild, 1 Arlington Street, 8:15.

Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants: Dinner meeting, Prof. Thomas H. Sanders, chief speaker on "The Effect of Economic Changes and Costs," Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 6.

Women's Republican Club: Reception in honor of Republican members of General Court, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 8.

Meeting, upon "Recent Developments in India"; addresses, "Violations of Civil Liberty in India," by Mr. Roger Baldwin, and "Gandhi and Indian Independence," by Mr. Thomas Yahkub, joint auspices Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Community Church, 6 Byron Street, 8 (public invited).

Showing of old-fashioned motion pictures, "Hits of the Past," benefit Wells Memorial Institute, Zero Marlborough Street, 8:30.

Massachusetts Elks Association: Reception and banquet to Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Women's City Club of Boston: Presentation of Sir James M. Barrie's "Shall We Join the Ladies?" by students of Leland Powers School of the Theater, The Barn, 36 Joy Street 7:45.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Poetry and This Age," by Prof. G. A. Borgese, University of Milan, auspices department of Romance languages, Emerson 211, 8 (open to public). Meeting, Harvard Mathematics Club, talk on "Postulate Theory," by Mr. T. P. Palmer, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8. Concert by Harvard Glee Club, dining room, Leverett House, 7:45.

Boston Harvard Club: Concert by Boston Chamber Ensemble, 8:30.

1630 Club, First Church in Boston: Presentation of "Maye Dale in Stratford," Edward Everett Hale Chapel, 8.

Boston Police Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars: Annual banquet, Hotel Westminster, 8.

Music

Brown Hall—Joseph Malkin, violoncellist, and J. M. Sanromá, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Sale of articles made by blind people, Waterfield Building, Winchester, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Paul Revere Silver, Mrs. Buehler, 11.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Midwinter convention, speaking programs; morning session, 10; afternoon session, 1:45, Hotel Bradford.

Twentieth Century Club: Arts and Crafts exhibit, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Reunion, Fontainbleau Association, Mr. Howard Greenley and Prof. Jacques Carlu, speakers, Rogers Building gallery, afternoon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection, modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner. Contemporary Japanese paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings of the American desert by George Elbert Burr. Portraits of Washington. Through Feb. 29.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water-Color Painters, Feb. 15-March 5.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave. Through Feb. 21.

Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—Drawings from sculpture by George Demetrios, Feb. 15-27.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American etchers.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Engraved portraits of Washington; original etchings by Liva Kadar.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Chinese exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WORKERS TO GET OUT CHEAPER SHOE

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Feb. 17 (AP)—The Bridgewater Workers' Cooperative Association shoe factory yesterday adopted a new wage scale, which will make possible the manufacture of shoes to retail at from $1.65 to $2.25 a pair.

The change will give full employment to 300 workers now on part time The factory is operated by the majority of the workers employed in it.

TAYLOR TO SPEAK

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to address members at an assembly luncheon in Boston, on March 24, it is announced.

ENGLISH BRANCH ANNOUNCED

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17 (AP)—The American Optical Company is to build a branch factory in England. This will have no effect on the employment situation at the main factory here, officials of the company state.

CHAMBER PROVIDES BUILDERS' SERVICE

A new service is to be provided to members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced, in the securing of loan copies and specifications of construction projects of the Government, in different parts of the country, for use of chamber members who desire to bid on such work.

The Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the chamber is to announce, from time to time, the receipt of invitations for bids issued by federal departments. In this way, building material firms and sub-contractors may have opportunity to figure on the work as it becomes available.

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124 HARVARD ST. BROOKLINE
UPHOLSTERING
by Skilled Experts. Highest Quality Work at New Low Prices
OCCASIONAL CHAIRS
Custom-made at moderate price.
We Go Everywhere With Sample and Estimate the Cost
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Capital - - - - $1,500,000
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"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
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More Than 1,000,000 Meals a Week
Clam Chowder with Crackers 15c
Fried Cape Cod Scallops, Tartar Sauce, Cole Slaw, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c
Yankee Pot Roast, Brown Gravy, String Beans, Browned Potato, Rolls and Butter 30c
Fried Clams, Tartar Sauce, Cole Slaw, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c
Fresh Strawberry Shortcake 15c
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street BOSTON
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

RAYMOND'S
BOSTON
Snow Shoes
First Quality
Made in Maine — Assorted styles, lengths, widths.
3.75 Pr. to 6.25 Pr.
Snowshoe Harness Pair 85c
Second Floor
Hockey Tube Skates
Second Floor
3.35 Pair
Nickel Plated Spot Welded Canadian Skate on Heavy Two-Toned Cowhide Shoe. Extra Hard Toe; ankle strap.

NOW GRANDMOTHER'S SLICED BREAD
ADDED CONVENIENCE · SAME FINE QUALITY
20 oz. LOAF
7c
Slicing is just an added convenience for users of Grandmother's Bread. The sliced loaf is the same fine quality as the regular loaf — the same big loaf at the same low price. Try it for table or sandwiches. Keep it in the heavy waxed wrapper and you'll find that it stays fresh for days.
A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 WHERE ECONOMY RULES
A & P FOOD STORES
The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

When Selecting a Hat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY a film has been produced to promote the education of the retail milliner in selling hats. It is claimed that this is the first definite organized effort to prepare a training course for millinery salespeople. Through this film and its accompanying lecture they are taught how to consider individual needs, some knowledge of line and proportion, and other valuable points.

For some time past there has been a great variety of materials, shapes and colors to select from, so that no one needs to follow slavishly any set vogue. Few women can wear every style of hat. This is something to bear in mind as early versions begin to pour into the market. Each season there are certain new trends in the hat world, both in material and design. One should watch carefully these "trends" and then seek for such adaptations of the mode as will bring out the wearer's best features and subordinate the others. Women who wish to express through their dress such charming qualities as dignity, refinement, good taste and culture must be constantly on guard lest they be swept along by the enthusiasm of the stylists and fashion experts who are sometimes more concerned with clothes than they are with the women who wear them.

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside,"

is good advice for the millinery salon.

Appropriateness

A second bit of advice in selecting a hat is to have a very definite idea as to the occasions upon which it is to be worn and to picture it as part of its accompanying costume. However becoming or beautiful a hat may be—and however reasonable its price, if it is not suited to one's needs it is not a wise purchase. At the present time clothes are being classified rather definitely as "informal afternoon," "street," "spectator sports," "active sports," and so on. Women sometimes make the mistake of buying several of the same type of hat just because they find them attractive, and then, like Flora McFlimsey, they have nothing to wear appropriately for specialized events.

In making one's choice in the design of a hat, the face above the cheekbones should be watched. As a rule, wide, high cheekbones or a full face demand some width either in the shape itself or in the trim. On the other hand, delicate features cannot carry much drape, a wide crown or an overload of trim. A long sweep of brim will emphasize a fine profile that should be brought out, but it may also exaggerate one not so lovely. Usually a woman with a large nose should avoid tricornes with a definite point, and severe off-the-face models. A brim will probably help her out. Again, a hat should be selected not only with regard to the face, but the figure as well. A flat, narrow hat perched on top of a tall, heavily built figure, is an anticlimax, although the hat might be excellent if only the face were thought of. On the other hand, a short woman should think carefully before buying a wide brim, however enticing the confection may be.

Materials

One reason that women have clung so persistently to felts in spite of the strenuous efforts of the hat manufacturers to force straws upon the market is because they are well aware of the value of the felt both as to wearing qualities and becomingness. It is a material that is soft, pliable and flattering even when a bit old, especially in the better grades. Certain of the popular straw bodies, on the other hand, have a "hardness" that a woman is wise to weigh in the balance against certain advantages. There are types of women who wear these straws very well. Others need something soft. It is this difference of texture that makes the transition from felt to straw so disappointing sometimes, though women do not always know what the difficulty is. There are at present so many different weaves in straws, however, that it is always possible to find the model that will do the most for the wearer's appearance, if she is willing to seek painstakingly her type of hat. The combination of dull and shiny straw is apt to be softer than an all-dull or an all-shiny one. Some of the rough, satiny weaves have this effect, too.

Hair-braids are among the most flattering of materials, especially when made up with small brims. This is due partly to the play of light-and-shade that they invite. Although this material is not always popular, it deserves some consideration for these reasons. Velvet is another fabric which has difficulty in holding its own in popular favor because its season is considered short and because it does not stand up under hard wear like felt. Both hairs and velvets are, however, on the market year in and year out. There are types of women to whom these lovely materials are beautifully becoming, and they should think carefully before allowing economy to eliminate them.

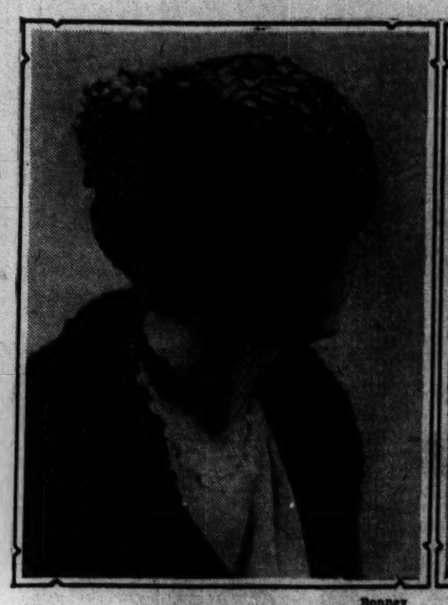
Color and Quality

In materials as well as in design if one is careful to follow the general mode one may safely make excursions into the by-paths of individuality.

Color is always an interesting question when it comes to hats. Statistics show that during the greater part of the year 60 to 80 per cent of all hats worn in the big cities are black. In Chicago the percentage always runs higher than in New York. This preponderance of blacks is due partly to a sense of economy and also to the theory that black is the smartest color a woman can wear. But there are women who never look their best in black in spite of these inducements. For each one there is always some color that is kinder than the rest. Slavishly to follow the black theory is not the part of wisdom. Fashion experts are inclined to emphasize smartness and chic in women's apparel, but beauty has also its right to consideration. When these two seem to be at variance a woman may have to give particularly clever thought to her hats in order to meet both requirements.

When it comes to quality, there is much that can be said. For instance, it is axiomatic that the best is always cheapest in the end. But price does not always mean quality. Yet there is certainly a point below which one cannot buy quality and above which it is not necessary to pay. A woman, therefore, must learn to judge a hat from something besides a money basis. A good quality of fur felt will stand up marvelously under hard wear, it will not spot or change color and it will clean well. Excellent workmanship helps much to preserve style and line. One should not confuse these superior articles with the inferior grades of wool felt shoddily made, which cannot be depended upon for either service or beauty. In straws one finds again the workmanship is a decided factor in wearing quality, and must be considered as well as the texture and weave of the body. Much thought and effort today are being given by honest hat manufacturers as to how best to educate American women to appreciate something in a hat besides the appearance of style.

It may seem foolish to some women to give such special thought and attention to hats when matters of so much vaster import are constantly presenting themselves for consideration. There is another side to this, however. As long as one must wear a hat, it is a friendly act to one's associates to present, by means of one's choice of this article, as agreeable a picture as one can, performing thereby what one might designate as one of the lesser duties.



Bonney

STRAW TURBAN FROM WALTON COLLECTIONS
Red Twisted Straw Trimmed With Red Currants.

Already shop windows are made interesting by straw hats, and, although they are for resort wear, they interest the stay-in-the-North shopper also, for they reveal what she will wear this spring.

Bonney

CROWNING THE CROWN
Model by Florence Walton for Street Wear.

This very smart and striking hat of black milan straw owes its chic to two quills, one orange and one black, which pass through a slit in a fold and curve dashingly over the crown.

Wide World

DRESS BY BRUYERE
The Shoulder Emphasis Is Interestingly Handled.

Bruyère drapes a scarf into a cowl neck, ties it at the back and brings the ends around into the underseam, where they pass through a slit.

Fashion Nuggets

Jacket costumes are very prominent and are to be had for all occasions. For evening, the hip-length jacket, whether of lace or velvet, is of contrasting color; for dressy afternoon wear, the wrap-around jacket with ties or buckle is chosen. The bolero type with three-quarter-length sleeve is shown, created in sheer wools.

The foundation garment is the most essential intimate accessory, specially to the formal evening gown. Tailored satin slips, devoid of lace, with brassière tops, meet with favor. Shoestring shoulder straps are employed if the gown has sufficient strapping to cover them; otherwise the evening petticoat is chosen. These garments are ankle-length and have a slight flare.

Mesh bags in gold or silver add a touch of elegance to the dinner or formal gown. The frames are often studded with precious stones. A small envelope bag in mesh is especially designed for the débutante.

Blue ranks first as high style for spring, with parchment, one of the beige family, a close second. The shades of blue run from a dark navy to a soft grayish-blue dubbed West Point blue, the latter being shown for street and spectator sports.

A new hose suitable for wear with the sandal or cut-out shoe is being shown. This hose shows no visible seaming, other than a low slenderizing French heel. A colonial lace is a recent acquisition of the stocking family.

Sewing Brevities

A very efficient method of basting seams is done with the aid of pins by placing them in a row closely together and having the heads of the pins toward oneself. When stitching, remove the pins as you come to them, which is very easily accomplished when the heads can easily be reached. The writer keeps in the front drawer of the sewing machine a supply of pins for basting and drops them in as they are taken from the sewing.

A quick and safe method of ripping stitching is that of using a sharp-pointed pair of scissors instead of a razor blade or knife. Using the points of the scissors, lift and clip a stitch at a time about a half inch apart, continuing along the seam to be ripped. Then a firm steady pull will separate the stitching, leaving a number of short threads on one side of the material, while only one long thread is left on the other side to be removed.

When sewing buttons in a row, as for trimming purposes, place several lengths of thread together in the needle and take just a couple of stitches through each button carrying the thread along on the wrong side from one button to the next one until the last one is sewn, when the thread can be fastened securely, before cutting. This saves time, and the buttons are more secure, being all on one thread.

An easy and exact method of sewing buttons for trimming is to make a mark with a pencil on the upper side of the cloth and to sew from above instead of beneath.

Runs in hose are quite successfully mended by being stitched in a seam on the wrong side with a thread that matches perfectly. Just lay the edges of the run together in a seam, and stitch.

Diversity in Spring Fabrics

I. Worsteds and Woolens

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

THE collections of fabrics for spring contain more diversity than is really necessary to supply a season's outfit—enough variety, in fact, to build a wardrobe for the year round, for curious and interesting contradictions and illogicalities. For instance, one looks for goods that will make comfortable clothes for mild weather, and for those occasional bursts of heat that sometimes come before one is prepared, and which send one dashing to the ready-to-wear section of a department store or a favorite specialty shop. Logically and usually are found quantities of the thinnest, sheerest weaves in cool, shimmering silks. But not this year, when the accustomed order is completely reversed and tradition counts not at all. With summer coming one is shown woolens and worsteds, cashmere and flannel. Moreover, even the silks, cottons and linens are heavy and dull of surface.

Wool continues to be the feature of the dress goods market, and each wholesale house is sponsoring its particular types. One prominent establishment specializes in plain goods, another in fancy weaves, and each has its own particular standard of styles in color schemes. The diversity is so great that the answer to each individual preference, whatever it is, may be found.

Diagonals and Ribbed Effects

Diagonals in the heavier materials will be fashionable for coats and suits for early spring, and ribbed and corded weaves in lighter weight for sports and street costumes for later wear. In all of these the ribbed character is accented, giving in various materials the effect of corduroy. Both the rough tweedy surface in diagonal or other styles of weaving and the smooth, corded materials will be used, one for the sports type, the other for more formal wear. Preference, however, is for a fuzzy-faced cloth, whether heavy or thin, most interesting when yarns of different color are woven together. A white thread is interwoven with brown, tan, red or green, with a fresh smartening effect. Some of the rough diagonals are woven in the distinct contrast of a light and dark tone, of two colors, such as brown and yellow; green and gray; black and white. In some of the new mixtures three colors are used.

These woolens have inspired some of the best designers in America as well as abroad to design clothes that are classified as sports, though they may never see active service on the links or court. Some of the houses are doing novel things in combining not only colors but weaves. In the collection of Adler and Adler a sports frock of green wool has a sleeveless jacket of tweed in mixed tones of brown and tan. A smartly tailored frock of mixed gray "men's flannel" is topped with a little cape of viyella flannel in red-and-white check. Two high style points, the high round neck, finished at the lower collar line, and the somewhat exaggerated width of shoulders, are accented in a striking suit in the new diagonal of color contrasts. The material is rough wool in sharp diagonal patterns of red and white, the material being used in cross sections.

Three Types

Importers and manufacturers who have confidence in the success of the fancy weaves are showing both heavy and semisheer materials. Julius Forstman, dean of the worsteds and woolens industry, indorses three types for spring. One is a fine worsted, of finer, smoother yarn than woolen, more formal than wool crêpe, called Juneau, which is used for dressy coats and ensembles. In this a new shade of tan is named "Nutling." A heavier fabric that will be popular for sports has an indistinct diagonal, is less shiny than broadcloth, and not so dull as suède. Navy is a successful shade in this goods. Third in importance among these new wool fabrics is a diagonal that is rather indistinct, yet not too hard and set, an achievement for the weavers. A beautiful fabric for dressier coats of lighter weight is a worsted with a fine duvetyne face, in Manchu-red, Corsair and Murillo-blue, tans, beige, mellow brown and sandalwood are the new shades. Checks will be used for short, semifitting jackets, with skirts of plain color; and broken plaids are shown. Fine honeycomb firm worsted for suits, and lacy woolens in color mixtures for early summer suits are among the novelties of the collections.

[This is the first of two articles on spring fabrics. The second, describing the season's silks and cottons, will appear on this page next week.]

The new high neckline is a recognized style feature in the spring coat and suit. The high side fastening and lapel that fastens over are favored. This everyday type of coat may be transformed into one for more formal wear by adding a tricky fur collar, preferably with an off-face arrangement.

Early Spring Models in Printed Goods

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

ONE of the cheerful fashion prognostications is the return of printed designs, especially in crêpes, a material which makes a particularly satisfying frock for the 'twixt and between season. Smart women already are wearing these beneath winter coats and the advance showings of spring models include many such interesting dresses. As sundry of the new models feature some form of extra top as well as jacket suggestions, the printed frock is an exellent investment for use both with and without a street coat. The new silhouette also shows a tendency toward a mounting waistline and elaboration in sleeves. The skirts reach a trifle below half-calf length.

The black-and-white vogue evidently is to continue; many of the new prints show this combination in small patterns and more emphatically in broad stripes. A white design on black is used for a one-piece frock, which has an interesting neck finish, supplied by a soft scarf of the same material, passing through two back slits and making a bow. The sleeve is a low leg o' mutton, falling from the shoulder line with the fullness gathered into wristbands. A second model shows broad stripes of white and black made up diagonally on the skirt, the hip-long jacket and the three-quarter sleeves. Between the open sides of the jacket is revealed a white crêpe blouse with a cherry-red neck scarf, one end of which is clipped twice down the front with red-and-black enamel clips. There are also Paisley stripes, alternating with plain brown or with the pinkish beige which is quoted as one of the new spring shades.

Patterns

Brown in its many tones, including the so-called "black-brown," and combined with related colors is prominent in these new fabrics. There are some leaf patterns, such as red and gold maple foliage on a brown ground; and delicate green leaves mixed with autumnal tones. Among the imported prints is an interesting pattern that simulates a woven design in lines that look like herringbone stitching; and lines of white spots on a very dark brown ground. In contrast to the all-over prints showing no background—there are many of these in both large and small patterns—are delicate flower designs, broadly spaced on a blue or pastel ground. There is a hint of the Japanese here, not too obvious but sufficient to indicate the idea. Somewhat after the same manner are some nice domestic prints at popular prices. Some of the flower patterns show small blossoms and long, slender, curved stems; and much use is made of pale yellow, pale green and touches of vivid orange. Some of the fine prints look almost like brush work.

The present patterns are cheerful rather than summery, and flower designs are offset by geometrical patterns in navy blue on a mixed gray; and even by conventionalized animals in red, pale green and orange on a pale yellow background. What are termed "affinity prints" show similar designs in two-color schemes to be made up in the same gown. Scarf lengths come in yardage; one or more scarfs can be cut off and utilized in neck and waist draperies, one end, perhaps, being arranged to fall low on the skirt. Many prints are combined with plain silk and even with seasonable woolens. An attractive use of the printed scarf on a beige-brown frock shows the scarf making a cowl neck with the ends tied behind and continuing around low underarm seams. A print in black with a small red pattern is made with a built-up skirt that holds a belt of braided red-and-black strands. Over this falls a capelet of plain red, closed with a wide revers of the skirt material. An affinity print employs one pattern for the skirt and short open jacket, while the second print makes a deep, square-edged collar, set-in shoulder seams, and the sleeveless underblouse.

Alliances

Combinations with a plain material show prints as a separate top, tucking beneath the high waistline of a built-up skirt; as underblouses for short jacket suits; and as the upper part of one-piece gowns. An example of the last idea has a skirt of brown nubby crêpe and a top that descends in a deep point on one skirt side, made from a leaf pattern in autumn colors. This is worn with a red hat in the new sailor shape and a rather broad kid belt in red with a gold buckle. Among the new jackets is the bellboy top, short, close, double-breasted, with high choker collar. This appears in plain colors with a print skirt. Another use of prints with a plain material takes the form of a short, bibilke vest, the front dropping in a soft point and the lower part draped to tie, sash fashion, behind.

A handsome print presenting navy blue on a pale yellow ground, is made up in rather dressy fashion with a tiered skirt with several ruffles and a very closely draped top. The front is closed with buttons of blue wool and on the shoulders is an epaulette idea carried out in the same wool.

The question of lingerie on gowns of this nature is to the fore and a report from Paris is to the effect that the curtailing of the usual dressmaking staffs will revive "home work" and so make hand embroideries less expensive. Several recent imported models include considerable use of handwork lingerie.

Non-crushable fabrics for cruising are meeting with much favor. Spongy, meshy, soft woolens are favorites for sports and real traveling. Delustered laces are chic for evening; basket weaves, ratinés, and meshes in cotton, for daytime. Hats are shown in a variety of materials and often with detachable trimming. Sometimes as many as four sets are shown to accompany one hat.

Wide World

CREPE FROCK IN GRAY AND RED
Printed Crêpes Are the Height of Resort Fashion.

The wide dipping girdle of this frock by Bruyère is trimmed with five buttons, and is an extremely interesting feature of this gown, which is charmingly accented by black turban, purse, gloves and shoes.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Egypt That Is

WHEN we were within a few days of leaving Cairo, we suddenly realized that we had not been on the Nile. Everyone else, it seemed, had gone *up* the river, but we decided to go *down*, not so much for the sake of being different as for lack of time to do otherwise.

The native steamer left at ten o'clock, but the schedule was a matter of courtesy only and was not to be taken seriously. We found seats well up in front, realizing that the wind would blow toward the back where the quarters of the natives were. They were an unkempt lot, carrying with them all manner of impedimenta from children to hard-boiled eggs, from lettuce to live chickens struggling in their crates.

A great amount of gesticulating, shouting, and chanting is necessary on the part of the skipper and the crowd on the shore before an Egyptian boat will leave its moorings; and, after watching the maneuvers of this and other vessels, we decided that navigation in Egypt is largely a matter of lung power.

The Nile, from Cairo down to the Delta Barrage, where we were bound, is a broad, placid, brownish stream, reminding one of the Ohio in color and laziness, but without its saving grace of hills rising on either side. The banks are punctured with countless small holes, in and out of which flit millions of birds. The country stretches away monotonously, with fields of alfalfa and cotton as far as one can see, and only here and there a small mud-house breaking the horizon. Patient oxen and water buffaloes plodded their weary circles to turn the numerous water wheels along the shore; and now and then we passed one of the little sailboats with long and bent masts, to the delight of the artist with us.

There was nothing else to see, so we watched the captain, who stood in our midst. He wore a flowing and not-too-clean robe, a fez set at a nautical angle, and he steered with one hand while with the other he manipulated a string of beads. It was a short string, no longer than the lately fashionable "chokers." Frowning in concentration, he ran each bead through his fingers until he had made the circuit and then he began all over again. It developed, according to our guide, that this was to make him feel at ease.

We seemed to be making straight for the imposing bridge with its sixty-three arches, which we had watched for some time as we approached, but at the last minute the skipper changed his mind and bumped us up against a stone wharf. It was the better part of valor to wait until the natives had disembarked, after which we had the place to ourselves. We were told that the boat would go on and come back for us at or about three o'clock—Egyptian schedule.

On the bridge were many little hand-cars with seats back to back, and we were beseeched to entrust ourselves to some barefoot Egyptians who would propel us across the bridge and show us the dams and locks and all there was to be seen. Their foot- and hand-power was very effective, and they ran easily alongside, explaining, in a jargon all their own, the wonders of the barrage which the English had built to regulate the flow of the Nile and make it serve the wide delta territory. It is a stupendous piece of work, admirably executed—as such things are apt to be when done by the English. And in a trim little museum, set in a blaze of color, were models of all the dams and locks in minutest detail, with an old English guardian whose delight it was to give voluminous data concerning them.

Coming out of the cool and shadowy building, the brilliance of the sun seemed extraordinary and the flowers barbaric in their loveliness. Such colors were possible only in the imagination, it seemed, or in a land as full of unexpected extremes as Egypt. The most impossible oranges and lemon yellows flaunted their beauty beside dazzling magentas, piercing pinks, and dreamy blues. They grew in an ordered profusion that would have been the hope and despair of our hard-working gardeners. The Egyptian guide who was with us spoke of them with that complacence which is the acme of pride. It was still early in the season—in a few months—ah!

On the bridge again we passed a home-coming market crowd: a long queue of natives, the men with long legs dangling absurdly over their fat little donkeys, the women "slupping" beside them; their empty carts being pulled by camels or water buffaloes, often yoked together, and a miscellaneous assortment of animals getting in the way of everything. Then we turned into a path of chocolate-brown dirt rolled smooth and hard, and were at once in a rolling, quiet, emerald-green sea. How green, how beautiful, the grass was! It was thick and plushy to the tread; you could feel it flattening out under your feet and you could see it spring up after you passed. It made you want to be a child—and barefoot. The miniature hills were merely a series of irregular undulations, fascinating because they were so irregular. We chose a rising knoll, over which a delicious breeze was playing, and stretched out under the bright blue sky; thinking how wonderful it was to have made a park like this, four miles long, on the very edge of the desert; thinking how immaculate it was, and how quiet; thinking of nothing at all—and, finally, of how hungry we were.

As if the opening of the lunch baskets were a sign they had been waiting for, the air was filled with the swooping, swirling, dipping, whirling forms of huge brown speckled birds. We were amazed—they seemed as large as eagles—and let out a wholly feminine shriek when one of them swept past us, actually knocking our hat askew, and seized and made off with a piece of sandwich we had carelessly laid down. This was amusing to everyone else, however; and so the game began of throwing bits of food on the open space in front of us, hearing their wings whir as they swooped past our ears, and watching them circle and dip, unerring in their judgment. Someone insisted that they were a refined type of vulture, and was prepared to remove herself from the scene immediately; someone else, who had vague recollections of life on a farm, said they were buzzards; the guide, who might have told us what Egyptians considered them, had wandered off in solitude.

Suddenly and from nowhere, a smiling-faced Arab appeared and squatted in front of us. He took from his goatskin bag three brass tumblers, nine balls resembling plums, and a tiny frightened rabbit. The man was a magician; his gestures alone told that, without his paraphernalia; and under our idle scrutiny he managed to make the little balls change places, multiply or disappear, come rolling from his sleeve, or from under his fez. Just before the crisis of each demonstration, he invariably uttered the formula: "Golly - golly - golly - golly - golly," which shows the practical side of the Egyptian magician, because it is so much easier to say than "Abracadabra." Perhaps he got it from some enthusiastic and credulous American tourist. Since he was unwilling to move, we got up and began to go. At that his silence ended and he appealed in plaintive tones for money. "I verra hongree—verra hongree—must eat—pliss!" We asked him why he did not satisfy himself with a few of the hard-boiled eggs it was so easy to produce, but he forgot all the English he ever knew. Imagine eating your stock in trade!

While we waited for the captain to persuade his boat to come closer to the landing, an old woman offered us the choice of the fried food she had arranged on a flat tray on her head. The food looked appetizing enough, but we did not try any. Apparently she didn't care whether she sold anything or not; because from time to time she reached up and selected a morsel for herself, and you could almost see her arguing that, if no one bought anything, she would have that much more to eat.

Secure in the bow of the boat once more, we began to regret less and less that circumstances had prevented us from making the trip up the Nile to the land of temples and ruins—the Egypt that was; for by our little excursion down the Nile we had had a glimpse of that other Egypt, alive and interesting, the Egypt that is.

A. DE L.

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A Rossetti Dinner Party

September 28, 1870. I cannot forget that dinner with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, just before leaving London, nor can I hope to recall its shining and enduring glory. I am a better, larger man, because of it. And how nearly our feet are set on the same way. It was as if we were all crossing the plains, and I for a day's journey and a night's encampment, fell in with and conversed with the captains of the march.

But one may not give names and dates and details over there as here. The home is entirely a castle. The secrets of the board and fireside are sacred. And then these honest toilers and worshippers of the beautiful are so shy, and modest. But I like this decent English way of keeping your name down and out of sight—so modest these Pre-Raphaelites are that I should be in disgrace forever if I dared set down any living man's name.

But here are a few of the pearls picked up, as they were tossed about the table at intervals. . . .

The master sat silent, for the most part; there was a little man away down at the other end, conspicuously modest. There was a cynical fat man, and a lean philanthropist—all sorts and sizes, but all lovers of the beautiful of earth. . . . By and by he quietly said that silence was the noblest attitude in all things; that the greatest poets refused to write, and that all great artists in all lines were above the folly of expression. A voice from far down the table echoed this sentiment by saying: "Heard melodies are sweet, but unheard melodies are sweeter." "Written poems are delicious; but unwritten poems are divine," cried the triumphant cynic. "What is poetry?" cries a neighbor. "All true, pure life is poetry," answers one. "But the inspiration of poetry?" "The art of poetry is in books. The inspiration of poetry in nature." To this all agreed.

Then the master very quietly spoke: "And yet do not despise the books of man. . . . All poetry is good. I never read a poem in my life that did not have some merit, and teach some sweet lesson. The fault in reading the poems of man, as well as reading the poetry of nature, lies largely at the door of the reader. Now what do you call poetry?" and he turned his great Italian eyes tenderly to where I sat at his side.

"To me a poem must be a picture," I answered.

Proud I was when a great poet then said: "And it must be a picture—if a good poem—so simple that you can understand it at a glance, eh? And see it and remember it as you would see and remember a sunset, Eh?"

"Aye," said the master. "I also demand that it shall be lofty in sentiment and sublime in expression. The only rule I have for measuring the merits of a written poem, is by the height of it. Why not be able to measure its altitude, as you measure one of your sublime peaks in America?"

He looked at me as he spoke of America, and I was encouraged to answer:

"Yes, I do not want to remember the words. But I do want it to remain with me—a picture—and become a part of my life."—From "Memories and Rimes," by JOAQUIN MILLER.

A Night on the Bank of the Merrimack

We had already passed, by broad daylight, the scene of our encampment at Coos Falls, and at length we pitched our camp on the west bank, in the northern part of Merrimack, nearly opposite to the large island on which we had spent the noon in our way up the river.

There we went to bed that summer evening, on a sloping shelf in the bank, a couple of rods from our boat, which was drawn up on the sand, and just behind a thin fringe of oaks which bordered the river; without having disturbed any inhabitants but the spiders in the grass, which came out by the light of our lamp, and crawled over our buffaloes. When we looked out from under the tent, the trees were seen dimly through the mist, and a cool dew hung upon the grass, which seemed to rejoice in the night, and with the damp air we inhaled a solid fragrance. Having eaten our supper of hot cocoa and bread and watermelon, we soon grew weary of conversing, and writing in our journals, and, putting out the lantern which hung from the tentpole, fell asleep. . . .

Whenever we awoke in the night, still eking out our dreams with half-awakened thoughts, it was not till after an interval, when the wind breathed harder than usual, flapping the curtains of the tent, and causing its cords to vibrate, that we remembered that we lay on the bank of the Merrimack, and not in our chamber at home. With our heads so low in the grass, we heard the river whirling and sucking, and lapsing downward, kissing the shore as it went, sometimes rippling louder than usual, and again its mighty current making only a slight limpid, trickling sound, as if our water-pail had sprung a leak, and the water were flowing into the grass by our side.

The wind, rustling the oaks and hazels, impressed us like a wakeful and inconsiderate person up at midnight, moving about, and putting things to rights, occasionally stirring up whole drawers full of leaves, at a puff. There seemed to be a great haste and preparation throughout nature, as for a distinguished visitor; all her aisles had to be swept in the night by a thousand hand-maidens, and a thousand pots to be boiled for the next day's feasting;—such a whispering bustle, as if ten thousand fairies made their fingers fly, silently sewing at the new carpet with which the earth was to be clothed, and the new drapery which was to adorn the trees. And then the wind would lull and die away, and we, like it, fell asleep again.—From "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," by HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

In the National Gallery, Berlin

After School: From a Painting by Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller

ALTHOUGH the artist has, somewhat prosaically, named his picture, "After School," we have a lurking feeling that there is something more behind it! Surely somewhere out of sight, just around the corner, the Pied Piper of Hamelin is playing upon his fairy flute. As Browning has it:

"And ere he blew three notes (such sweet
Soft notes as yet musician's cunning
Never gave the enraptured air) . . .

Out came the children running.
All the little boys and girls,
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,
And sparkling eyes and teeth like pearls,
Tripping and skipping. . . . "

What could hold them back from the magic of that wondrous music! No wonder that the schoolmaster is trying to stem the tide of children as it pours forth, borne upon the flood of youthful merriment and irresistible energy.

It is a charming scene: each little face a study in itself; each fresh young figure the expression of lively activity, though here and there may be found one more serious, with the pensive look of a dreamer. The detail is exquisite. Look at the drawing of the rose bush; look at those plants upon the sill above, and the picturesque peasant dresses.

Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller is best known to us as a painter of portraits, distinguished chiefly by their elegance and refinement, and for a luminous beauty of coloring. He was one of the first in Austria to get away from the old tradition, influenced by the French Impressionists, notably David and Manet. His landscapes are full of sunlight. Waldmüller took his art conscientiously. He came to it with the serious determination to express what were, in the eighteenth century, considered quite revolutionary ideas on art; and he became an able and a successful exponent of the new school. His work is to be found in Vienna, Munich and in Berlin, where in the National Gallery hangs this picture, characteristic of the delicacy and luminosity of his art. One feels that he loved children, seeing them with an eye that understood. He was not too "grown-up" to have forgotten that funny, tickly feeling in childish toes, which becomes more and more pronounced the longer we sit at a desk, adding or subtracting, writing or memorizing! Herr Waldmüller knew it pefectly well, and there may have been a little boy or girl for whom he watched when the merry crowd came pouring out of the schoolhouse as the clock struck.

How many stories we can imagine while looking at such a picture; and sometimes the tales we fancy seem just as real as the picture itself. For, after all, are they not scenes we have looked upon a hundred times, and love none the less that they are no longer new to us? But the artist, happy man, with pencil and canvas, brush and color box, was able to put it all down for us. Thus the gay scene becomes a treasure we cannot lose, and the laughing, dancing children are always young, like Peter Pan, "the boy who never grew up."

The Snow-Storm

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight: the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river, and the heaven,
And veils the farm-house at the garden's end.
The sled and traveller stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm. . . .

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Poems.

Dueño de sí mismo

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿QUÉ individuo en una situación subordinada y aparentemente dependiente de los en mando para su mantenimiento no ha anticipado el prospecto gozoso de ser independiente, dueño de sí mismo? Especialmente, quizás, en la actualidad, cuando se oye hablar tanto de falta de trabajo y rebajas en los sueldos, el pensamiento de muchos es inclinado a volverse en esa dirección. Y sin embargo el ser independiente envuelve más que ocupar una posición de mando sobre otros. Porque, aunque hubiera sido elevado a tal posición, pudiera ser dependiente de malas circunstancias o esclavo de las pretensiones erróneas de miedo, discordia y tentación.

San Pablo pregunta, "¿No sabéis que á quien os prestáis vosotros mismos por siervos para obedecerle, sois siervos de aquel á quien obedecéis?" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera). La acción de ceder es una acción voluntaria, y es dentro del poder del individuo rehusar de ceder a las pretensiones del mal en cualquier forma que se presente. Para comprender este poder, sin embargo, hace falta primero ser dispuesto a llegar a ser un siervo humilde y obediente a Dios, que es el único que gobierna al hombre perfectamente; porque la discordia de toda clase proviene de la falta de la humanidad de obedecer al Primer Mandamiento. Cristo Jesús pedía que los hombres obediesen este mandamiento, amando a Dios supremamente; y su propia obediencia le dió a él dominio ilimitado. Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, de acuerdo completo con las palabras y obras de Cristo Jesús, revelan la naturaleza y el carácter gloriosos de Dios; así que, para aquellos que Le comprenden, la obediencia al Primer Mandamiento llega a ser una alegría, haciéndoles a los que la practiquen dueños de su cuerpo, dueños de las circunstancias y fuertes para resistir toda clase de mal.

En la página 183 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito: "La Mente divina demanda debidamente la obediencia, los afectos, y las fuerzas enteros del hombre. No se hacen reservas para lealtades secundarias. La obediencia a la Verdad da al hombre poder y fuerza." Un siervo no puede esperar de tener uso ilimitado de las enteras posesiones de su amo; pero si uno comprende que es la Mente infinita que pide obediencia, afectos y fuerzas enteros de parte nuestra, se encuentra uno realmente equipado del poder y de la libertad de hacer uso de todo lo que la Mente posee. Inteligencia, sabiduría, bondad, vida, amor, pureza, alegría, poder, libertad,—todas las cualidades y los atributos que la Mente posee, se expresan en el hombre, que los refleja y utiliza. Dios creó al hombre para ser testigo constante de Su bondad y poder, expresándole y reflejándole por toda la eternidad. El que entiende estas relaciones espirituales y sirve a la Mente infinita, recibe compensaciones cada vez mayores, porque éstas consisten de ideas espirituales; y cuanto más conozca y entienda y obedezca esta Mente, tanto más abundantemente se desarrollarán estas ideas en su mentalidad.

En los asuntos humanos el pago que se reciba tal vez no procure más que una provisión limitada de alimento y vestido, casa y comodidades; pero el valor de aquellas ideas espirituales que pasan directamente de Dios al hombre no puede ser nunca sobreestimado, porque por su recepción y utilización se procuran salud, felicidad y bien ilimitado. Supongamas que uno haya cedido a las pretensiones erróneas de la enfermedad. Desde el mismo momento en que empieza a servir a Dios, abriendo su pensamiento a las inspiraciones de santidad, pureza, gratitud y alegría, la creencia en la enfermedad empezará a ceder al poder de la Mente; y a medida que su comprensión de Dios se fortalezca y su entendimiento de la naturaleza espiritual de la salud aumente, encontrará que está aprendiendo a dominar el cuerpo.

¿Ha cedido alguién a las tentaciones del vicio, de la impureza o del odio? Que tenga ánimo nuevo, porque sin duda puede llegar a dominar estos males, si quiere volverse a la Mente infinita y, vaciando su mentalidad resueltamente de los pensamientos que la han ocupado hasta entonces, permitirle a recibir las ideas divinas de humildad, pureza y amor, que nunca dejan de emanar de Dios hacia su idea espiritual, el hombre.

¿Hay alguién que es esclavo de las circunstancias o gobernado por miedo o limitación? Que se pregunte, si la Mente infinita sabe algo de circunstancias desfavorables, si la inteligencia omnipresente puede ser limitada, si el Amor divino, cuya semejanza el hombre es, puede incluir miedo en su creación espiritual, en la cual todo es, era y será para siempre perfecto. Que rehuse entonces de obedecer sugestiones tales como hesitación y vacilación, y que ceda humildemente y sin reservas a la Mente infalible y omnipotente. Que se vuelva del error para rendir completa obediencia a la Verdad, y sentirá brotar en su ánimo poder y fuerza espirituales, que le darán dominio entero sobre las circunstancias que habían pretendido dominarle. Sea el que sea el amo erróneo: pobreza o dolor, tristeza o soledad, la Mente infinita puede proveer las ideas divinas que le venceran.

Y cuando la curación llegue y ya no seamos más dominados por las creencias erróneas del mal, no nos contentemos con el bienestar en la materia,—no sea que recaigamos a un estado de indiferencia a las cosas espirituales. Sino del sentimiento de gratitud y alegría, que brota dentro de nuestros corazones al momento que realicemos nuestra libertad, nazca un propósito elevado, una resolución firme de no ceder a otro mando que aquel de la Mente.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sunset: Paris

From the high tower of a cathedral
I watch the time-worn city
And its river.
Now in the glamorous hour of sunset
The sky is one vast canvas.—
In the east
There is a marvelous bank of clouds
More richly hued than one of Corot's pictures.
The pointed roofs and spires of Paris
Are sharply drawn in ebony
Against the orange west.—
All this is doubled in the shining water.
—Slowly the night
Empties the streets of sunset gold.—
Day fades
To a sheet of silver
On the Seine.

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

One's Own Master

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT individual in a subordinate position and seemingly dependent upon those in authority for his livelihood has not envisaged the joyful prospect of being his own master? Especially, perhaps, at the present time, when one hears much about lack of work and cuts in wages, the thoughts of many are likely to turn in this direction. Yet, being one's own master involves more than occupying a position of authority over others; for were one raised to such a position he might still be the servant of bad circumstances, or a slave to the false claims of fear, inharmony, and temptation.

Paul asks, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey?" The action of yielding is a voluntary action, and it lies within the power of every individual to refuse to yield to the claims of evil in whatever form. In order to realize this power, however, one must first be willing to become a humble and obedient servant to God, who alone holds complete control over man; for inharmony of every sort arises from mankind's failure to obey the First Commandment. Christ Jesus demanded that men should keep it by loving God supremely; and his own obedience to it gave him unlimited dominion. The teachings of Christian Science, in entire harmony with Christ Jesus' words and works, reveal the glorious nature and character of God; so that, to those who understand Him, the keeping of the First Commandment becomes a joyful thing, making them masters of the body, masters of circumstances, and unyielding to every form of evil.

On page 183 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written: "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty. Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength." A servant would scarcely expect to have unrestricted use of his master's entire possessions; but when one realizes that it is infinite Mind which demands our "entire obedience, affection, and strength," one finds oneself actually endowed with the power and freedom to use all that Mind possesses. Intelligence, wisdom, goodness, life, love, purity, joy, power, freedom,—all the qualities and attributes which Mind possesses, are expressed in man, who reflects and utilizes them. God created man to bear witness unceasingly to His goodness and power, expressing and reflecting Him throughout eternity. He who understands this spiritual relationship and serves infinite Mind receives ever increasing wages, for these consist of spiritual ideas; and the more one knows and understands and obeys this Mind, the more abundantly do these ideas unfold in one's consciousness.

In human affairs one's wages may procure only a limited supply of food and clothing, shelter and comfort; but the value of those spiritual ideas which come direct from God to man can never be estimated, for by their reception and utilization one procures health, happiness, and unlimited good. Suppose one has yielded obedience to the false claims of disease. From the very moment he begins to serve God by lifting his thought to receive the inspiration of holiness, purity, gratitude, and gladness, the belief of sickness will begin to yield to the power of Mind; and as that one's mental grasp on God grows stronger, and his understanding of the spiritual nature of health increases, he will find himself attaining to the mastery of the body.

Has one yielded himself to the indulgence of vice, impurity, or hatred? Let him take fresh courage, for he can undoubtedly get the mastery over these if he will turn to infinite Mind and, resolutely emptying his mentality of the thoughts which have hitherto employed it, yield it to receive the divine ideas of meekness, purity, and love, which never cease to outpour from God to His spiritual idea, man.

Is one a slave to circumstances, or driven by fear or limitation? Let him ask himself if infinite Mind knows anything of untoward circumstances; if omnipresent intelligence can be limited; if divine Love, whose image man is, includes fear in His spiritual creation, wherein everything was, is, and ever shall be perfect. Then let him refuse to obey such suggestions as hesitation and uncertainty, and yield himself humbly and unreservedly to unerring, omnipotent Mind. Let him turn from error to give full obedience to Truth, and he will feel such spiritual power and strength welling up within his consciousness as will give him complete mastery over the circumstances which had claimed to master him. Be the false master poverty or woe, sadness or loneliness, infinite Mind can supply the divine ideas which will destroy it.

And when healing comes and we find ourselves no longer mastered by the false beliefs of evil, let us not be content with ease in matter, lest we slip back into a state of indifference to spiritual things. But out of the joyful sense of gratitude that wells up within us at the moment when we realize our freedom let there grow a high purpose, a steadfast resolve to yield only to the control of infinite divine Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

February Seagulls

The gifts of song and flight are separate.
The thrush and blackbird are content to be
pedestrians of the air. Of her own weight,
it seems, the lark falls upward precipitously.
But over the ice of the wind the swallows skate
on their wings' outside edge their flawless 3,
nor could old Euclid's self assimilate the gull's celestial geometry.
When birds were still at twilight in February
I watched, while rain was flogging Thames with looped
and windy thongs, diagonally dull,
how suddenly through gloom and sleet and flurry
with motion, bright as torches, rose and stooped
the Phœnix resurrections of a gull.

—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "Snow."

Discovery

An anticipated pleasure rarely comes up to expectation, but an unexpected one often is greater for its very unexpectedness. That is why there are few greater pleasures than to go off in a motorcar, with a congenial companion, without a map or an aim or an object (except that of discovery). The smaller the lane and the steeper the hill, the better. A deep wood or the expectation of a wide view, these alone are the things that should influence a choice of ways.

Who would not go far to find spindle berries in October? But there is no thrill in finding them when you know that they are there. To come suddenly on a hedge full of spindle bushes, glowing red in a newly discovered Buckinghamshire lane, is a joy to be remembered.

I like old ruined abbeys and similar places, for they give me a feeling of great satisfaction. But the one I remember best, and for which I have the greatest affection, is little known and is set on a hillock in a small Yorkshire dale, arrived at unexpectedly by twisting lanes. The majestic solemnity of the bare walls, the beautiful, empty Gothic windows against the December sunset, thrilled me as it could never have done had I expected it.

There is, too, a little byway in the Chiltern Hills that goes up and up through beech woods to the top of a high hill. Here the wood stops and a tall hedge hides the fall of the hill beyond. There is a gap in the hedge at one place, and through it one catches the wonder of that unexpected view. Mile upon mile of England stretches as far as eye can reach.

There are many, many more treasured spots that I have found in my wanderings. A goodly number of them, perhaps most, have been arrived at by such devious and twisting ways that I could never find them again. I don't know that I want to. They remain lovely memories that might lose their charm, did they become too familiar. Yet, if I find them again unexpectedly, they will surely be like the same jewel in a different setting.

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MARKET DROPS STILL MORE OF RECENT GAINS

Realizing Sales Again in Evidence—Tone at Close Heavy

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Realizing sales after declaration of American Telephone's regular $2.25 dividend imparted a heavy tone to the stock market after morning upturn today.

Leading shares registered losses of 1 to 3 points during the early afternoon. The list then steadied.

U. S. Steel lost more than a point, and issues off about 2 to 3 included American Can, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Eastman, Air Reduction, and Chesapeake & Ohio.

The closing tone was heavy. Sales exceeded 2,000,000 shares.

A distinct undertone of bullishness was apparent in brokerage quarters, but Wall Street generally seemed to feel that over-enthusiastic bidding up of the market at this stage would be unwise. Some important bankers felt that a fairly stable market around current or moderately higher levels would be about the best that could be expected pending conclusive signs of a turn for the better in general business conditions.

Telephone Dividend Discounted

The regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 by American Telephone had apparently been fully discounted by that stock's sharp rise in recent sessions, which had apparently eliminated much of the short interest.

The demand for stocks in the loan crowd, brokers said, still indicated a fair-sized short interest in the general market, but some felt that a fresh building-up of the short position would be necessary to restore the market to a strong technical position.

The midweek business statistics were mixed. Bradstreet's reported a decrease from the previous week of 20 7-10 per cent in the number of business failures for the week ended Feb. 11, as compared with a normal seasonal decrease of only 7 4-10 per cent.

The electric power consumption figures showed a drop of 6.2 per cent from the like week of last year, compared with only 5.4 per cent in the previous week.

The weekly petroleum statistics showed the large gain of 2,054,000 barrels in gasoline in stock.

Bond Market Quiet

A strong undertone prevailed in the bond market today although trading was relatively quiet, and prices were only moderately higher than yesterday's close.

The United States Government list continued to attract the attention of investors principally because of the beneficial results expected from the Glass-Steagall credit expansion bill. Most of the federal loans advanced although the activity of the last few days was absent.

The transportation department marked up prices of various loans. Announcement that car loadings for the week ended Feb. 6 had increased 13,599 was viewed with considerable encouragement by dealers who forecast a continued upturn in business for the almost bankrupt carriers.

Fractional advances were registered by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s of 2013, Nickel Plate 4½s and Frisco Consolidated 4½s.

Utilities and industrials were somewhat irregular. Gains were recorded by American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone debenture 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Western Union 5s and International Match 5s.

The price trend in the foreign section was mixed. Australian and New South Wales obligations rallied on announcement that the Commonwealth Government will forward to London and New York funds to meet interest payments on the recently defaulted New South Wales bonds. Argentine issues moved higher and the Japanese list was dull and irregular.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	6.85	6.87	6.75	6.77	—.03
May	7.03	7.05	6.93	6.96	—.03
July	7.20	7.23	7.10	7.13	—.01
October	7.44	7.47	7.34	7.37	—.03
December	7.60	7.63	7.52	7.54	—.03
January	7.69	7.70	7.57	7.61	—.03

Spots 6.95, down 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.95	6.95	6.85	6.85	—.07
May	7.13	7.15	7.04	7.06	—.03
July	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.20	—.04
October	7.49	7.50	7.42	7.42	—.03

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.85	6.87	6.75	6.77	— .04
May	7.04	7.05	6.94	6.97	— .03
July	7.20	7.22	7.09	7.12b	—.05
October	7.39	7.41	7.34	7.34	— .01
December	7.55b	7.58	7.50	7.52	+ .01
January		7.66	7.59	7.58b	+ .01

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	5.47	5.50	5.47	5.53	+.14
May	5.44	5.52	5.44	5.51	+.13
July	5.44	5.52	5.44	5.51	+.13
October	5.49	5.55	5.49	5.55	+.12
December				5.61	+.13
January	5.57	5.64	5.57	5.63	+.12

Spots—5.82, up 9 points. Tone at close, firm.

b—Bid. Sales 8000; American 8000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
February		68.50	+ .50
March	68.40	68.50	+ .10
April	68.40	68.50	....
September	68.50	68.50	....
October	68.50	68.50	....
November	68.50	68.50	....
December	68.50	68.50	....
January	68.50	68.50	— .50

Tone at close steady. All bid prices.

BROOKLYN EDISON BONDS

The National City Company, New York, is offering today at 97 and interest, yielding about 5.35 per cent, a new issue of $35,000,000 Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., 5 per cent general mortgage gold bonds, Series E, due Jan. 1, 1963. The offering comprises the second half of the public financing arranged for certain electric subsidiaries of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, a previous offering having been made by the National City Company of a similar amount of New York Edison bonds.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED

Nevada Consolidated reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1931, operating deficit (before depreciation) of $384,684, which compares with deficit of $1,323,564 for preceding three months.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 17	Last Feb. 16
3	3	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
5¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	2400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
3½	3¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	....
15½	13¾	1.00	Affiliated Prod	500	15½	14¾	14¾	15¾
58¼	48	4½†	Air Reduction	1800	58¼	54	54¼	55
16¾	11⅞	.50	Alaska Juneau	24900	15¾	15	15¾	15¼
3	2¾	..	Albany PW Pap	100	3	3	3	....
3½	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	3800	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
7¾	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
6¼	2¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	6	6	6	....
79¾	62¼	.61	Allied Chem	17400	79¾	74¼	76¼	78
13⅝	10¼	.50	Allis Chalmers	4100	12	11½	11½	12¾
10	7½	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
14	12	2	Amerada	600	13½	12¾	13½	13⅝
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
18½	16¼	.2	Am Bank Note	900	16½	16½	16½	16
70	54½	\ 5†	Am Can	4400	69¾	65¾	65¾	69¼
8½	8¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
34⅞	25	.7	Am Car & F pf	80	33½	31	31	32
36¾	29	.3†	Am Chicle	1200	36¾	34	34	36½
8½	6¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	6900	8¼	7⅝	8	8
10½	7¼	..	Am European	300	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9½
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	9800	8½	7½	7⅝	8¾
33	22½	.6	Am & For Pow 4	300	24	23	23½	23½
33⅛	21⅞	.7	Am & For Pow 7	300	27	26½	26½	27½
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
6	4¾	.1	Am Hawaiian	300	6	6	6	5½
17½	12	.2	Am Ice	800	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
8½	5	..	Am International	8100	8½	6⅞	7	7½
3¾	3	..	Am La Fr pf	10	3¾	3¾	3½	....
9½	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	400	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
16⅞	13	.1	Am Power & Lt	3600	15½	14½	14½	15½
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	3800	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅝
11⅜	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	8300	11⅜	10½	10⅝	10½
25½	21⅜	.8	Am Safety Razor	500	25½	23¼	23½	25
18⅝	12¾	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	6400	16¾	15¼	15⅝	16⅜
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	3100	¾	⅜	½	¼
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel2Fdries	1100	7¾	7	7½	7½
36½	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	100	36	36	36	36½
39¼	21½	.4	Am Sugar Ref	500	27½	26½	26½	26¾
135½	107¾	.9	Am Tel & Tel	101900	135¼	127½	128¾	134⅛
32½	24⅝	.3	Am Wat Wks	2400	32¼	29¾	29¾	31½
75	70	.6	Am Wat pf 6	100	73½	73½	73½	....
5	3	..	Am Woolen	800	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
25¾	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	6100	25¾	23¾	24	24½
⅝	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3⅝	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3	3	3	3⅛
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	19600	10⅜	9⅞	10	10⅜
16½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	800	16½	15½	15½	15⅜
40¼	22	.7	Armour Del pf	300	40¼	40	40¼	40
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	1400	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
⅛	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	1900	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
3	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	100	2½	2½	2½	....
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	7	6¾	6¾	7
94	71	.6	Atchison T&SF	4100	89¾	84¾	84¾	88¾
86	76½	.5	Atchison pf	300	84	83	84	83
41½	25¼	.4	Atl Coast Line	100	36	34	34	35½
10⅜	8¾	.1	Atl Refining	2100	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
7½	4¾	.6	Atlas Powder pf	100	7	7	7	7
151¾	91½	.4§	Auburn Auto	31500	125¼	116	117½	125½
3½	2⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
			—B—					
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	700	7¾	7	7	7¾
28½	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	60	23	21½	21½	21½
21⅜	12⅞	..	Balt & Ohio	11800	19	17¾	17½	18⅝
41½	27½	.4	Balt & Ohio pf	300	32¾	32¾	32¾	33½
79½	67⅛	.7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	79½	79	79	....
30	30	6½	Barker Bros pf	30	30	30	30	....
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	700	5	4¾	4¾	5
43½	35½	..	Beatrice Cream	1300	39¼	38	38	38
3¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	300	3¾	3½	3½	3½
62⅜	60¼	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	61¼	61	61	61½
18¾	15	.1	Bendix Aviation	7600	17¾	16⅜	16⅜	17¾
24¾	19½	.2	Best & Co	3400	24¾	22½	23½	24¼
23⅜	15½	..	Bethlehem Steel	12400	22¼	21	21⅜	22⅝
74	60	.7	Beth Steel pf	200	65⅜	64¾	64¾	66⅝
8¾	7	.50	Blaw Knox	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
22¼	17½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	800	21¾	20	20	21
39½	34¼	3†	Borden	9800	40⅛	39½	39½	39⅞
12¼	9	.1	Borg Warner	1200	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
10	7⅞	.1	Briggs Mfg	1400	10	9¾	9¾	10
41¾	30½	.4	Brooklyn Man T	2900	41¼	39¾	39¾	41¼
75	68	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	70⅜	70	70⅜	70½
85	72½	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	85	84	84	85
2½	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2½	2⅛	2¼	2¼
5	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅛
7¼	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
4½	2⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅞
5½	3¾	..	Bullard	300	5	5	5	5
3½	3	..	Bulova Watch	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	....
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	700	11⅜	11	11	11½
62	50	.7	Bush Term deb	30	57	57	57	57
¾	⅜	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
4½	3⅛	..	Butterick	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
16⅞	10½	..	Byers	19800	16⅞	15	15¾	16¼
			—C—					
11⅞	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
7	5⅜	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	200	12⅛	12	12	12
16	10⅞	1.40	Canadian Pacific	3600	15½	15¼	15¼	15¾
18½	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
6	4¼	..	Capital Admin	1200	5⅝	5½	5½	5
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	58100	39⅛	35¼	35⅜	38¼
75	49½	7	Case Thresh pf	10	64	60	60	63
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅞
2	1	..	Celotex cts	100	2	2	2	1⅝
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	2500	12¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
3¼	2½	..	Certain-Teed	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20⅝	13	.3	Chesapeake Corp	6700	19⅜	18	18½	18¼
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	29200	27½	24¾	24¾	27¼
4⅜	3⅛	..	Chi & G West	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15½	9¾	..	Chi & G W pf	100	12¾	12	12	13¼
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & StP	600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	....
3½	2⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N'western	2300	10¼	9½	9¼	10⅜
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	28	26	26	24
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	5⅜	5	5¼	5¼
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	13½	11	11	13½
24½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	18½	17½	17½	17
27½	14⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	20	20	20	18
1⅝	⅞	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	1	8¼	8¼	....
15⅜	10½	.1	Chrysler	12700	13⅜	12⅜	12¾	13½
2½	⅝	..	City Stores	300	1	1⅛	1⅛	1
17½	15½	.2	Cluett Peabody	100	18	18	18	....
115¾	97½	7½	Coca Cola	1500	115⅞	113	113	115
48¾	45⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
30¾	16½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	30¼	29¾	29¾	29½
90	87	6	Colg-Palm P pf	100	87½	87½	87½	....
9½	7	..	Collins & Aikman	700	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
12⅜	7¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
15	9¾	..	Colo & Southern	100	11	11	11	....
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	4900	14¾	13¾	13¾	14⅜
38½	28	.3	Columbian Carb	2900	35½	33¼	33⅝	35
10¼	8½	1.60	Comm Credit	2000	10½	9⅞	10	8⅞
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	68	67	67	....
25	19½	.3	Comm Cred A	100	25	25	25	24½
20⅜	16⅛	.2	Comm Cred pf B	20	17	17	17	17
24⅜	15½	.2	Comm Inv Trr	1300	24	23⅜	23⅝	23½
69⅜	58	.6	Comm I Trr cv pf	100	68⅜	68½	68½	68
9½	7¼	.1	Comm Colvents	10300	9⅜	8¾	8⅝	9¼
47⅜	31⅜	.30	Comwith & So	4900	43⅝	41¼	41¼	43⅜
68¾	59	.6	Comwith & S 6 pf	200	65¾	64⅝	64⅝	69¾
11	8	.1	Congoleum Nairn	400	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅝
5⅜	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4¼	4	4	....
11½	8⅜	.2	Consol Film I pf	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
65⅝	54⅛	.4	Consol Gas	16700	65¼	62	62½	64¾
93	89	.5	Consol Gas pf	100	90	90	90	90¼
10⅞	9	.1	Consol Laundries	100	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅝
11½	10	.6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	10	10	10	....
2¼	1⅞	..	Container A	100	2	2	2	2
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	1200	6½	6	6	6½
1	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	¾	1	⅞
46	40	.8	Cont Baking pf	100	46	46	46	45¾
39⅝	31¾	2½	Cont Can	3400	39⅜	37⅞	38	39½
4½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	....
24⅜	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	24	23½	23½	24
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	1800	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
6⅞	5⅝	..	Cont Shares	2300	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
46	37	3	Corn Products	800	45⅜	44	44	45
129½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	20	128	128	128	128
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	100	4	4	4	4½
13	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	13	13	13	3
14¾	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	200	13	12⅜	12⅜	12
25⅛	23½	4	Crown Will Pap	10	26	26	26	....
49⅞	42	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	40½	40½	40½	....
½	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	½	¼	¼	⅜
33½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	34½	34½	34½	33½
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	100	24	24	24	24
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	79	78	78	76
3¼	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	4200	2	1⅞	2	2
3⅝	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wr A	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
10	7½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....
			—D—					
5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	500	87	84	84	86¾
28¾	17⅝	..	Del Lack & W	1400	23¼	21¾	22	23
122	107	.8	Detroit Edison	100	115	115	115	116
15¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
9¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	500	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
15⅝	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	15¼	15½	15½	15¾
13⅞	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	1700	12½	11½	11½	11¾
22	19⅝	3½	Dresser A	100	22	22	22	21¾
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	200	12½	12	12	11⅝
58⅜	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	19000	58	55¼	55⅝	57½
			—E—					
3½	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4⅜	4	4⅜	....
87½	68½	.5	Eastman Kodak	7600	79½	75½	75⅞	78
7⅜	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	1400	7⅝	7	7	7
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	600	¾	½	¾	....
31½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6700	31	29	29½	30⅞
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13⅞	10¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	7600	13¾	12½	12⅝	13⅜
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	55	53	53	59
55½	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	47	47	47	....
32	25½	4	Elec Sto Battery	300	32	31½	31½	31
⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	¼	¼	¼	....
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	300	9	8¾	8¾	9¼
9½	6½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8
			—F—					
5¾	4¼	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5½
5¼	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
27⅞	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	26	24¼	24½	25½
15	12	1	Firestone T & R	400	13½	12¾	13¼	13
57½	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	2300	52¼	50	50	50½
3⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	½	½	½	⅜
1⅜	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	30	½	½	½	....
1½	¼	..	Follansbee B	100	5	5	5	....
11½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	10	9¾	9¾	10
19⅞	13½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18½	18½	18½	19
4½	3	..	Foundation	100	4	3½	3½	....
5⅜	2¾	..	Fox Film A	1100	4	3¾	3¾	4
72½	60	7	Franklin Rtm pf	20	65	65	65	....
19½	15¼	2	Freport Texas	3200	19⅝	18¼	18½	19¼
			—G—					
17⅜	11	3	Gamewell	10	13	12¼	12¼	12¼
3⅝	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3	3	3	3
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	4400	33¼	31½	31½	32¼
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	1300	14¼	14	14¼	14½
16⅞	11	3	Gen Baking	1200	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
3⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3¾	1¾	..	Gen Cable	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
18½	11½	.5	Gen Cable pf	100	12	11½	12	12½
26⅛	17¾	1.60	Gen Electric	40100	23½	21⅝	21¾	23¼
36⅜	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	4100	35⅞	34½	34½	35½
2½	1⅝	.6	Gen Gas & E A	1300	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
29½	24⅜	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
37	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	37	37	37	37
34⅜	18½	2	Gen Motors	67100	33¾	32¾	33	33½
88½	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	84½	84	84	83½
	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	200	4	3¾	4	4
14	11½	2	Gen Print Ink	10	13½	13¼	13¼	....
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	1300	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
28⅜	19¾	5	Gen Ry Signal	1100	24½	23¼	23¼	24¼
1⅛	¾	..	Gen Realty	300	1⅜	⅞	⅞	1⅛
14½	12¼	..	Gen Rltv pf ww	100	15	14¾	15	13⅝
14⅜	12½	..	Gen Refractories	100	13½	13½	13½	12½
1⅛	½	..	Gen Thea Equip	1200	⅞	⅝	⅞	¾
17½	10⅜	..	Gillette Saf Ras	14500	18⅜	16¾	17¼	17⅜
58¼	50	5	Gillette S R pf	400	58⅞	58	58¾	58¾
46	44	7	Glidden pf	10	50	50	50	....
6½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	8¼	8	8	6
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	3400	18½	17¾	17¾	18⅜
5⅜	3⅞	..	Goodrich	400	4¾	4½	4½	4½
17¼	12⅞	1	Goodyear	2100	16	15½	15½	15½
56⅛	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	54⅞	53¾	53¾	55
10¾	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1500	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
4¾	3⅜	..	Graham Paige	400	3¾	3⅛	3¼	3¼
7¾	5½	.50	Granby	100	7	7	7	....
3	1	..	Grand-Sil Stores	1400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9	6⅜	..	Grand Union	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 17	Last Feb. 16
29¾	25½	..	Grant (WT)	1200	28	28¼	28¼	29
25	16½	.2	Great Nor pf	2200	21¾	20½	20½	21¾
15¾	11½	.2	Great Nor Ore	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
8¼	6	.7	Great West Sug	200	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
80	66	..	Great W Sug pf	40	66	66	66	66
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
			—H—					
27½	20½	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	26½	26⅛	26⅛	27
2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto

BETTER TONE DEVELOPS IN WOOL MARKET

Merchants Are Feeling More Confident Over General Situation

Although the wool market has receded somewhat in the volume of business done during the month of January, there is still an inquiry for wool which is reassuring in its intent, if not at the moment in its content, and with the general market situation, including that for securities, showing a distinctly better tone, wool merchants are feeling more optimistic over the outlook.

While the mills are finding a fairly good interest still in lines for women's wear, including not only jersey cloths, but also regular dress fabrics, especially for the sheer, fine fabrics, there is a little interest here and there also in men's wear lines.

The market for fabrics, however, is rather spotty for the time being, the initial buying movement for the Easter trade apparently having subsided.

Demand for Finer Wools

Mostly, the demand for wool continues for the finer qualities, especially for wools of the fine and fine medium French combing type, which are available mostly in the range of 50@53 cents, clean basis, for fair to good lots in the original bags.

Good Texas 12 months wools also are being taken moderately at around 53 cents for fairly good wools and up to a possible 55 cents, clean basis, for really super descriptions, which now are getting rather scarce.

The topmakers are in the market only for moderate quantities at the moment but they are interested to secure some wools at 40@50 cents, clean basis, according to the wool they desire.

They find it difficult, nevertheless, to buy any really good wool under the half-dollar clean level, although some fair southern California wool, more on the fine medium order and rather short in staple, has been sold at 45 cents clean basis.

Half-blood combing wools are quotable in the clean range of 50@53 cents for good to choice lots and occasionally up to 55 cents, clean, for really superior territory types. Ohio bright half-blood combing wool is quotable at 23@23½ cents, in the grease, with little business being done in this description.

For three-eighths combing wools there has been no especial demand, although pulled combing wools are moving more or less steadily into consuming channels at from 47@52 cents, clean basis. Territory wools are quotable at 45@50 cents, clean, while bright fleeces of the Ohio-Michigan types are quotable at 23@24 cents, in the grease.

Quarter-Blood Prices Firm

In quarter-blood and low quarter-blood combing wools demand is somewhat slack but prices are firm, best quarter-blood Ohio-Michigan types being quotable at 21@22 cents with Mississippi Valley wools at about 19@21 cents according to the wool and low quarters of fair to choice type quoted at 19@21 cents.

Territory quarters are quotable at 38@43 cents, clean basis and low quarters at 35@37 cents, clean basis.

In woolen wools, demand still is keenest for the finer qualities at around 50 cents for good white clear A supers, 55 cents for fine As and 60 cents for double A wools.

B supers still move moderately at 40@45 cents and occasionally a little under 40 cents for very average wools, while gray wools are quoted at 32@38 cents, according to color and character. Some No. 3 New Mexican sells now and again in the range of 38@40 cents.

Noils keep fairly steady for the best clear white lots, with fine quoted at 35@38 cents mostly and some very choice noils quotable at about 40 cents. Good to choice half-bloods are held at 32@35 cents; three-eighths at 27@30 cents and quarters at 22@26 cents, according to grade. Carbonizing noils are less eagerly sought.

Foreign Situation Unchanged

The situation in the foreign primary markets does not appear to have changed appreciably. In Australia, Japan continues to be the chief buyer, and is paying very firm rates, good to choice combing 64-70s being quotable from 32@34c, clean, in bond, according to the wool with 64s at 30@32c.

Reports from the Cape indicate a fairly steady market there on the basis of values ruling in Australia.

At the River Plate and in New Zealand, the leading crossbred markets of the southern hemisphere, as Australia and South Africa are the leading fine wool markets, prices are being maintained steadily. Latest quotations for shipment from Montevideo are for superskirted 58-60s, 16¾c; 56s, 15¾c; 50s, 14½c; IIIs, 13½c; IVs, 11¾c, and Vs, 10½c.

Buenos Aires offers standard Vs at 8½c and IVs at about 9c with good second clip Vs and VIs at about 7@7½c, all River Plate quotations being on a cost and freight basis, in bond, at Boston.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
March	.58⅝	.59¼	.57⅝	.57⅝	—1⅝
May	.62	.62⅝	.60½	.60½	—1¼
July	.63¼	.63⅞	.61⅝	.62	—1⅜
September	.64⅜	.65¼	.63¼	.63⅝	—1⅜
	Corn				
March	.37⅜	.37⅞	.36⅜	.36⅝	—1¼
May	.41⅛	.41⅞	.39¾	.40	—1⅜
July	.43¾	.43¾	.42¼	.42¼	—1½
September	.44⅝	.44⅝	.43⅛	.43¼	—1½
	Oats				
May	.26	.26⅛	.25⅝	.25⅝ — ⅜	
July	.26	.26	.25⅜	b.25⅜ — ⅜	
September	.26⅛	.26⅛	.25⅝	.25⅝ — ¼	
	Lard				
March	5.10b			5.05a	+.03
May	5.35	5.37	5.15	5.15	
July	5.40	5.45	5.25	5.25	+.01
September	5.60b	5.65	5.50	5.50b	—.05

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.67⅛	.65¾	.65¾	—1
July	.68¾	.67¼	.67¾	—1
October	.70⅛	.68¾	.68⅞	— ⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.53⅜	.51⅞	.51⅞	—1¼
July	.55	.53⅛	.53¼	—1⅛
October	.55¾	.54⅜	.54⅞	—1

OMIT CRANE CO. DIVIDEND

The Crane Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common stock due at this time.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37½	37½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	35	34½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	32¾	33½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	91	91
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	73	73
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44¾	43½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	87	86½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71½	70¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	63	61
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90	89½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100	100
Amer T&T 4s '36	97	97
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105¾	105¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	88¾	88¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97	96¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	97	96¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102	101¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90	90
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	25½	25½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	72½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63½	63
Associated Oil 6s '35	98	98
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85¾	85½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¾	91¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	87	86½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	86½	86½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	60½	60½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80	79⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	84	84
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	55⅞	54½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	64½	64½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	77	76¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90	90
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	64	64
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	76	75½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	64	64
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¼	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100	99⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	75	75
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	18⅞	18⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	97¾	97¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101½	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	95	94⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	55	55
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	77¼	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76½	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76¾	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	75¼	75
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82⅝	82⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	83½	82½
Can North 4½s '35	90	90
Can North deb 7s '40	97¼	97¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	61	59⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	72	72
Can Pacific 4½s '60	71½	71½
Can Pacific 5s '44	83½	83½
Cen Hud Gas	97¾	97
Cen District Tel 5s	100	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	48¼	47½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	32	31⅞
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	36	36
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75	75
Cen New England 4s '61	65¼	65¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	78½	78
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74½	74⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	43
Ches Corp 5s '47	74	72½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	82	82
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88	88
Ches & O con 5s '39	100⅛	99¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	46⅛	44
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	83⅝	83½
Chicago & Erie R R	84	84
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	104¼	104¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16½	16½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54	53⅜
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	68⅞	68⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11	10½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	3½	3⅜
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	41	41
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	33	31½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	42	42
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	76½	76½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	47½	47½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	80	80
Chicago Railway 5s '27	47	47
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	69	68
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	65	64½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	56½	56¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	46	45
Chicago Stl Norls 5s '51	61½	61½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	34½	34½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107⅜	107
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	77	76
Chile Copper 5s '47	53¼	53
Cin Un T 5s rct	96¾	96¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	67	67
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	94½	94
Colo Industrial 5s '34	60	60
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	77	76¼
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	77	76
Columbia Gas & E 5s '5 2May	76¾	76½
Columbia Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84¼	84¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	91¼	91
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	84¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¼	90⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102⅜	101⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	97¾	97
Corn Products 5s '34	102½	102½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	80	80
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	71	71
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	53½	53
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20	20
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99	99
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84	83½
Del & Hudson 5½s&'37	91	91
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	64⅞	64½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32½	32
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96½	96¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82	81¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	52½	52½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94	94
Erie RR ref 5s '67	45½	45
Erie RR gen lien	59¼	58¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	45¾	45
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	76	76
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	37	37
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	75	75
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94	94
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	50	50
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99⅞	99½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '59	80	80
Gen Theater Eq 6s '40	4¾	4
Goodrich 6s '45	42	41½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97½	96¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	68½	68½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	74½	74½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	79	79
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93¼	92½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	37	36
Houston Oil 5½s '40	65	65
Hudson Coal 5s '62	38	38
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	58¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	82⅜
Humble Oil 5s '37	97⅞	97⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99¼	99
Ill eCntral rfg 4s '55	48	48
Ill Central 4¾s '66	43	42
Ill eCntral CStL&NO 4½s '63	43½	43½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95¾	95½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	15	15
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	45½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	64½	63½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	62½	61½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	51	50
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	51	50¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	66	64
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	44¼	44¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	51	50⅜
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	20	20
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50½	50
Int Paper 6s '55	30	30
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39	39
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	26	26
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	51	50
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	57½	56⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	54½	54
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	62½	62½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60¾	60¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68	68
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83	82¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	77	76½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	62	62
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	87	87
Laclede Gas rfg 5s 34	95½	95½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	74	73
Laclede Gas 5½s D	72	72
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	50	49¾
L&N uni 4s '40	81	81
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	78½	78½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	2½	2½
Metro Water 5½s '50	45	44¼
Min StP & SSM 5s 38	34	34
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	58	57¼
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	65¾	65¾
Mo K & T 4½s '78	67½	66
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	58	58
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	77¾	77½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39	38½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	57	56¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '77	56½	55½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	56¾	56¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	56½	56½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	57	56
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¾	90
Nat Steel 5s	75	74
Newberry 5½s	78	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	92	92
New Eng T&T 5s '52	99¾	99½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	75	75
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	31½	31½
N O T & M 5s B '54	34½	33½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73½	73½
NYC&HR 4½s N	68½	68
NYC&HR rfg & Im 4½s 2013	68	68
NYC&HR rfg Im 5s 2013	73	72¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	80¾	80¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	35	34¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	39¾	39¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	54½	53¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	85	85
NY Edison 5s '44	99¼	99
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	100½	100¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102½	101¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	55	55
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	91	90
NY Ont & Wrfg 4s '92	48½	48½
NY Railway nc 6s '35	2	2
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	2	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '31	95	95
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104½	104½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96⅞	96⅞
Niag Share 5½s '50	70	69½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	15	15
Norf & W con 4s '96	84	84
Norf & W div 4s '44	90	90
Norf & W 6s	101½	101½
North Am Co 5s '61	85	84
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	81	81
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	91	90
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	91	90
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60¼	60⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78	78
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	68⅛	68½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	85⅛	87
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96⅝	96⅝
Ore Short Line 7s ct	⅛	⅛
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	96⅞	96⅞
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	76	75¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	48	48
Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42	96¾	96½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100½	100
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53	87½	87½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¼	101⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	73	73
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43½	43½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	75½	75½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85¾	85¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	95	94
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73	73
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89½	89½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	48	48
Pere Marquette 4s '56	48	48
Pere Marquette 5s '56	58	57½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	47¾	47¾
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	86	86
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84½	84¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	49	47½
Phil Railway 4s '37	20½	20½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98	98
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	90	90
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60½	59¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33	32
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	92¼	92¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	91¼	91¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66	66
Purity Baking 5s '48	73	72¾
Radio Keith ct ppd	103½	98¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75	75
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	79	79
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	43½	43
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82	82
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	12	12
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	60½	60½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	79	79
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31¾	31
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	25	24
St Louis SW con 4s '32	79	79
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	45	44
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	93½	92½
Seabd A L 6s ct	4¾	4¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A ct	2	2
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73½	73
Shell Union 5s '47	70¼	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70⅝	70½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	89½	88
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	38⅛	38¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	92½	92½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	48	47¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85	85
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99½	99
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	89⅛	89⅛
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	67½	67½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78⅝	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	69	67½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	67	66⅛
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	81	81
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	50	49½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	61	60⅞
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	41¼	41¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99	98
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅝	100½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89⅝	89¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	24½	24
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	73	73
Texas Corp 5s '44	79½	78
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36½	36¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	54	54
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	89⅛	89½
Union Pacific 4s '68	74	73½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	78⅛	78⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	43	43
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	75½	75¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	43	42½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	45¾	45⅞
Vanadium 5s '41	63	61
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	80	80
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	70	70
Wabash RR 5s B '78	13½	13½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	13½	13½
Walworth 6s '45	24½	24½
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	98¾	98¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	32
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	97¼	97½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	97½	97½
West Pa ow 5s G '56	98	97
Western Electric 5s '44	94	94
Western Maryland 5½s '77	59	59
Western Pacific 5s A '46	41½	41½
Western Union R E 4½s '80	70	70
Western Union 6½s '36	90	90
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	69	68½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	98	98
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	33⅝	33⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	70	70

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb17	Feb16
3½s '47	96	95.30	95.30	95.30
1st 4¼s '47	98.28	98.24	98.26	98.24
4th 4¼s '38	99.18	99.16	99.18	99.16
4th 4¼s reg	99.11	99.11	99.11	..
US 3s '55	89.9	89.2	89.5	89.1
US 3¼s '43	90.9	90.	90.5	90.9
US 3¾s '43 Mar	93.16	93.16	93.16	93.16
US 3¾s '43 June	93.20	93.18	93.20	93.16
US 3¾s '47	93.16	93.16	93.16	93.8
US 3¾s '56	95.	94.28	95.	95.8
US 4s '54	98.30	98.12	98.12	98.10
US 4¼s '52	101.12	101.8	101.10	101.4

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36	36
Akershus 5s '63	57½	57½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	9½	9½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	50	49
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54	53
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	54	53½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54½	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54	53
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	54	53¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	54	54
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	54	54
Australian 4½s '56	48	47
Australia 5s '55	54¾	54
Australia 5s '57	54½	54
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	45	45
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91¾	91
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	79¼	79½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	85½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	89½	89
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96¼	96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96¼	95⅝
Berlin (City) 6s '58	26⅝	25⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	47	47
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	42	41½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	35	35
Berlin Elec 6s '55	32¼	32¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6½	6
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½	8½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100⅝	100½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15¾	15¾
Brazil 6½s '24-'57	17½	17½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	18
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22½	22½
Bremen 7s '35	42¼	42¼
Brisbane 5s '58	37	37
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	45	45
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31¼	31¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31	30½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	48	48
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Bulgaria 7½s '68	34	34
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16	16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	91½	91⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	88⅞	88½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	12⅞	12⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13¼	13
Chile (Bank) 6⅝s '61	25	25
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	13½	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12	11¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12½	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	12	12
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	15¼	15¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11½	11½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	9	9
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s' 51	74	74
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	29½	29
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	28	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	22	22
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	23	22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24½	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23½	23½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	56½	56½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	38½	38½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	85½	85½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	35¼	35
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12¾	12½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	60	60
Denmark (King) 6s '42	76	76
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	55	55
Duteh El sf 6s '62	82	82
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	47½	47½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	85	81
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅜	113⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114⅜	114½
German 7s '49	62	61⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	38⅜	38⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	37	37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37	37
Germ Cen 6½s '58 rcts	23½	23½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38	36
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	40	40
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	47½	47½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38⅜	38
Greek 6s '68	38½	38½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	41	41
Helsingfors 6½s '60	43	43
Hungary Mun 7s '46	21½	21½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	22½	22½
Iseder Steel 6s '48	25	25
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	68¾	68¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	87½	87¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	65	65
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	75⅝	75¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	41½	41
Karstadt 6s '43	33½	33½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	30½	30
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅜	100½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅝	100½
Medellin 6½s '54	15	15
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65½	65¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	13½	13½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	12	12
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	72	71¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	26	25
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104½	104
New South Wales 5s '58	46½	46½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98¼	98¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	33⅞	33½
Norway (King) 5s '63	71	70¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	76¼	76¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	75¼	75¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	61	59½
Nuremberg 6s '52	27	27
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	56¾	56¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	97½	97
Paris-Lyons-Med int stf 7s '58	101	101
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	92¾	92¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	8½	8½
Peru (Gov) 8s '61	5⅞	5⅞
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	84

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CAPADRUTT IS TWO-MAN WINNER

Swiss College Student Takes North American Bobsleigh Title

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—Reto Capadrutt, 19-year-old Swiss college student, today won the North American and A. A. U. two-man bobsleigh championships in two runs down an Olympic slide slowed by overnight snows. His times were 2m. 7.98s. and 2m. 2.79s., total, 4m. 14.77s.

Second to Capadrutt today was J. Hubert Stevens of Lake Placid, who won the Olympic title last week in a thrilling brush with the young European racer. Capadrutt finished second. Stevens' total time was 4m. 25.30s., 11 seconds slower than Capadrutt made.

Henry A. Homburger of Saranac Lake, winner yesterday of the four-man North American and A. A. U. titles was third, Raymond F. Stevens, of Lake Placid, fourth, Gilbert Colgate Jr., fifth, and Harry G. Martin, of New York, sixth.

The run was disappointingly slow, with the times several seconds behind the Olympic runs. A sleety snowstorm had coated the slide and filled up the straightways.

It was announced that the public would be admitted to the slide after the championships were decided. it was deemed so slow and therefore safe for novices. The summary:

Two-man Bobs (two heats)—Won by Reto Capadrutt, Switzerland. 2:07.98, 2:06.79, total 4:14.77; J. Hubert Stevens, Lake Placid, second, 2:12.25, 2:13.05, total 4:25.30; Harry A. Homburger, Saranac Lake, third, 2:14.50, 2:12.58, total 4:27.08; R. F. Stevens, Lake Placid, fourth, 2:15.26, 2:17.50, total 4:32.76; Gilbert Colgate Jr., Lake Placid, fifth, 2:18.08, 2:22.73, total 4:40.81; Harry G. Martin, New York, sixth, 2:21.08, 2:19.52, total 4:40.60.

St. Helens Drops To Second Place

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	W	D	L	Score—For	Agst	Pts
Leeds	19	1	7	426	216	39
St. Helens	18	2	6	459	196	38
Huddersfield	19	0	6	402	270	38
Salford	17	1	8	356	155	35
Swinton	17	1	8	351	170	35
Wigan	16	2	8	410	202	34
Hunslet	16	1	8	369	260	33
York	15	2	8	299	230	32
Wakefield Trin.	15	2	8	393	239	32
Larrington	15	1	10	345	284	31
Oldham	13	1	12	305	307	27
Halifax	13	1	11	309	213	27
St. Helens Rec.	13	1	13	365	363	27
Barrow	12	1	13	247	329	25

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 17—St. Helens lost three things Saturday — its match with Hull Kingston Rovers, its record of immunity from defeat on its own grounds this season and the leadership in a keen race that is going on among professional Rugby football clubs in northern England for the championship of the English Rugby Football League. St. Helens' lapse hardly minimizes its prospects of ultimate success, however, because so far as week-to-week league conpetition is concerned the all important consideration is to finish in one of the first four places in the final standing. When these have been determined, the tournament switches over on to "cup tie" lines, the top team opposing the occupant of fourth place and the runnerup meeting the club in the third position. The winners of these two matches then engage in a game upon which the destination of championship honors depends.

In recent weeks St. Helens, Leeds, Huddersfield and Salford have kept a tight grip on the first four rungs of the ladder and speculation now is rife as to whether they will succeed in hanging on to them to the finish. The first three would seem fairly safe provided they don't experience a severe sustained loss of form, but Salford—four points behind the leader, and three behind St. Helens and Huddersfield—is closely pursued by Swinton, Wigan and Hunslet, with other teams also close enough to profit by any opportunities offered them.

In addition to this Rugby league competition, followers of the professional version of the handling code have for their amusement a "knockout" tournament corresponding to the English Football Association Challenge Cup in the realm of soccer.

The second round for the Rugby League Challenge Cup takes place Saturday and it is already certain that the trophy will change hands, since last season's winner, York, was defeated by Wigan in the first round.

Thirty-two clubs—two from outside the league—lined up at the start and 16 survivors in round two include most of the sides prominent in league competition, notable exceptions being Huddersfield, Salford and Hull Kingston Rovers.

Special interest attaches, of course, to the doings of clubs like Leeds, which on evidence of present form can reasonably be regarded as having bright prospects of winning both the challenge cup and the league championship.

HEDSON TO JOIN INDIANS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17 (AP)—M. Roy Hudson of Girard, Ohio, captain of the 1931 University of Michigan football team, will be a member of the Cleveland Indians Baseball Club during spring training at New Orleans. Hudson, a first baseman, agreed yesterday to General Manager Billy Evans' proposal that he work out with the club this spring to give Manager Roger Peckinpaugh an opportunity to size him up as a potential major leaguer. A contract was promised if he made good.

POLISH SIX TRIUMPHS, 4 TO 2

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—The Olympic hockey team from Poland defeated the Marquette University team from Milwaukee, 4 to 2, in a contest at the Chicago Stadium here last night. About 2000 spectators turned out. Mauer led the visitors with two goals, while Stogowski blocked the Polish goal for all except two shots by Elnes of Marquette, who tied the score in the second period.

RICHEY WINS MEDLEY TITLE

Robert Richey of the Brookline Swimming Club won the New England A. A. A. U. 300-yard medley swimming championship title in the Curtis Hall Pool, Jamaica Plain, Tuesday night, in 4m. 13 4-5s. William Nolan, Boys' Club of Boston, was second, and Sam Pitfield, Boys' S. C. of Boston, third.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Brown 17½, M. I. T. 14½.

Bruins Buy Star Hockey Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 17

JIM TUTHILL, former president, California Hockey League, has just closed a deal with Arthur H. Ross, manager of Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, whereby the Los Angeles H. C. transfers to Boston the contracts of Don Cummings and Guy Pool, the two leading individual scorers of the California League this season. The two stars will leave immediately to finish the season with the eastern club. Cummings is a right wing and Pool plays left wing. In 19 games this season they have scored, respectively, 40 and 35 points, a remarkable record.

Chicago Adds To Second-Place Lead

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	19	2	12	62	41	38
Chicago	16	4	11	77	48	32
St. Louis	14	6	15	57	65	28
Duluth	14	2	16	66	70	28
Tulsa	13	3	15	58	67	26
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29.)

RESULT FEB. 16

Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17—The St. Louis Flyers continued in their losing ways last night when the Chicago Shamrocks defeated them, 3 to 2. It was the St. Louisians' sixth defeat in the last eight games. The two others were ties. The acquisition of two new players—Bobby Burns and Leo Carbol—purchased during the day from the Shamrocks, failed to save the Flyers from defeat.

Burns, a left wing, did his bit, however, by scoring the Flyers' first goal in the second period on a pass from Burr Williams. The goal tied the score, as the Shamrocks had counted in the first period when Clayton flipped the disk past Reaume after the goalie had cleared a shot by McFadyen. The tie was short-lived, as two minutes after Burns' goal, Wiseman grabbed a long pass from Buswell and with a long shot drove the disk in one corner of the cage.

Tony Prelesnik clinched the game in the second period when, after taking a pass from Wiseman, he stickhandled the disk past Loucks and scored from close up. Jackson was given a goal in the third period when McFayden threw his stick at the puck. Referee O'Leary's decision brought such a storm of protest from the Shamrock bench that the official banished Coach Babe Dye and fined him $50. The goaltending of Karakas featured the game. The attendance was announced as 10,000.

CHICAGO	ST. LOUIS
Johnson, McFadyen, Prelesnik, lw	rw, Kendall, Hill, St. John
MacKenzie, Clayton, Riley, c	c, Kirk, McPherson
O'Neill, Brydson, Wiseman, rw	lw, Jackson, Scott, Burns
Buswell, ld	rd, Williams, Mulligan
Taylor, Headley, rd	ld, Loucks, Creasey
Karakas, g	g, Reaume

Score—Chicago 3, St. Louis 2. Goals—Clayton, Wiseman, Prelesnik for Chicago; Burns, Jackson for St. Louis. Assists—McFadyen, Buswell for Chicago; Williams, Kirk for St. Louis. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HALL THINKS CODE HELP TO OFFICIALS

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Whatever the opinion of a number of prominent coaches, Edward K. Hall, chairman of the Football Rules Committee, thinks the changes in the playing code will make things easier for the officials.

Several outstanding figures in the game have criticized the changes on the grounds that they would put an addition burden on the already over worked officials. But Hall thinks otherwise.

"I feel certain," he said, "the new rules will lighten, instead of add to the responsibilities of the officials.

"The 'dead ball' rule now is virtually automatic. Moreover the distinction between legal and illegal use of the hands where any and all 'striking' becomes a foul, is now so clear that there can be no misinterpretation.

"Lastly the punishment for illegal use of the hands is now so severe, involving disqualification of the player and a penalty of half the distance to the goal line, that no coach will instruct or advise his players to take any chances."

BECK LEADS ATTACK FOR OKLAHOMA FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 17—With A. B. Beck '33 feeding team mates for seven floor goals and scoring three more himself, the University of Oklahoma five won a "Big Six" Conference basketball game from Kansas State College here last night, 34 to 22. Oklahoma kept driving superbly through the Kansas State defense in the second half, after the score stood 12 to 11 for the winners at the first half. The summary:

OKLAHOMA	KANSAS STATE
Beck, lf	rg, Auker
Graalman, rf	lg, Boyd, Fairbank
Lecrone, Hatman, c	c, Skradski, Dalton
Grady, lg	rf, Breen, Graham
Main, rg	lf, Brockaway

Score—Oklahoma 34, Kansas State 22. Goals from floor—Beck 3, Graalman 3, Main 3, Lecrone 2, Grady 2 for Oklahoma; Graham 2, Skradski 2, Auker 2, Boyd 2, Breen, Brockaway, Dalton for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Grady 3, Beck 2, Main 2, Graalman for Oklahoma. Referee—Dwight Ream, Washburn.

N. C. A. A. WORKING FOR OLYMPICS

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—One of the most active groups working in the interest of the 1932 American Olympic team is the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which has pledged the colleges and universities of the country to raise between $100,000 and $150,000 for the support of the American Olympic team in the III Olympic Winter Games and the Games of the Xth Olympiad. With the hearty cooperation of Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, president of the N. C. A. A. and vice-president of the American Olympic Association, and under the chairmanship of Prof. L. W. St. John, director of athletics at Ohio State University, the finance commitee of the N. C. A. A. is making vigorous efforts to win the support of every educational institution in the United States.

MAROONS TAKE THIRD IN RACE

Topple Americans, 7-1—Bruins Tie With Detroit in American Standing

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	6	10	94	69	44
Chicago	12	10	13	80	66	34
Detroit	14	5	16	73	86	33
Boston	12	9	13	88	77	33

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	16	5	13	105	84	37
Canadiens	16	5	14	80	81	37
Montreal	13	6	18	114	116	32
Americans	12	6	17	58	91	30

RESULTS FEB. 16

Boston 3, Toronto 0.
Montreal 7, Americans 1.
Detroit 2, Rangers 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 17—The Montreal Maroons shook off the New York Americans in the struggle for third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League last night by defeating the latter, 7 to 1. The victory enabled the locals to take third place, two points ahead of the losers. The Maroons were without Stewart and Starr.

Trottier scored the only goal of the first period and the winners added two more in the second. The visitors counted their only goal early in the third and then the Maroons ran in four more. Trottier led in the scoring with three goals, while Smith, the leading scorer in the league, was held without a point. Walsh played a good game in the winners' goal, but the forwards backchecked well and gave their defense lots of assistance in breaking up the Americans' attacks. The summary:

MONTREAL	AMERICANS
Northcott, Trottier, Siebert, lw	rw, Patterson, Filmore, Kilrea
Smith, Haynes, Phillips, c	c, Himes, Burch, Burmister
Ward, Brydson, rw	lw, Lamb, McVeigh, McInenly
Conacher, ld	rd, Dutton, Shields
Wilcox, McVicar, rd	ld, Brydge, Ayres
Walsh, g	g, Worters

Score—Montreal 7, Americans 1. Goals—Trottier 3, Conacher 2, Brydson and Ward for Montreal; Patterson for Americans. Assists—Siebert 2, Ward for Montreal; Brydge and McVeigh for Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Montreal 3, Americans 6.

Playing a sounder style of hockey than in previous games this season, the Boston Bruins defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3 to 0, at the Boston Garden last night. It was the first victory over Toronto this season and placed the locals in a tie with Detroit Falcons for third place in the American division of the National Hockey League.

Play was even through the first period, but the Bruins forced their way to the front in the second when Marty Barry took a pass from Dit Clapper and worked himself close to Chabot to score at 13m. 58s. Toronto opened up in the next period and was caught up ice many times. Chapman scored the second Bruin goal when he intercepted a pass from Happy Day in Toronto territory to beat Chabot at 16m. 20s., and Yank Boyd broke from a Toronto attack on a pass from Hitchman to coast in on the visiting goalie for an easy score.

Most noticeable was the improved hockey played by the Bruins with Thompson getting better protection from his defense and backchecking forwards. The Bruins looked much faster than on other occasions this season. Runge, up from the Cubs, played well. Toronto seemed to miss both Charlie Conacher and Red Horner. The summary:

BOSTON	TORONTO
Galbraith, Barry, Runge, lw	rw, Finnigan, Bailey, Darragh
Chapman, F. Jerwa, Welland, c	c, Primeau, Miller, Blair
Oliver, Clapper, Boyd, rw	lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd, Clancy, Levinsky
Shore, Foster, rd	ld, Day, Levinsky
Thompson, g	g, Chabot

Score—Boston 3, Toronto 0. Goals—Barry, Chapman, Boyd for Boston. Assist—Clapper for Boston. Penalties—Toronto 4, Boston 3. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and Eusebe Daigneault.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—New York Rangers and Detroit Falcons played an overtime tie game, 2 to 2, that was uninteresting for the greater part of the play, both teams showing traces of the long season. No goals came until the last minute of the first period when a shot by Goodfellow rebounded to Aurie and the latter scored.

Two goals by the Cooks and Boucher put the Rangers ahead in the earlier part of the second, Bun Cook scoring on a double try by his brother which hit the post twice and Bill Cook making the other on a pass from Boucher. But another last minute goal for Detroit, Cox to Emms to Carson, tied the score. All plays and combinations failed in the third period and the overtime was similar, leaving the score a tie. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS	DETROIT
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, Milks, lw	rw, Aurie, Carson, Cooper
Boucher, Somers, Gainor, c	c, Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Desjardins, rw	lw, Kilrea, Emms, Sorrell
Johnson, Milks, ld	rd, Noble, Goodfellow
Seibert, Heller, rd	ld, Young, Smith, Goodfellow
Roach, g	g, Connell

Score—N. Y. Rangers 2, Detroit 2. Goals—F. Cook, W. Cook for Rangers; Aurie, Carson for Detroit. Assists—W. Cook, Boucher for Rangers; Goodfellow, Emms, Cox for Detroit. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime. Penalties—Rangers 3, Detroit 3.

PRINCETON CLUB IS VICTOR IN CLASS B

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

NEW YORK GROUP

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Yale Club	7	1	30	10	.875
Princeton Club	6	1	26	9	.857
Harvard Club	4	2	23	7	.667
Heights Casino	4	3	18	17	.571
Union League Club	4	4	18	22	.500
Nassau Country C.	4	4	18	22	.500
Rockaway Hunt. C.	2	6	12	28	.250
University Club	1	6	12	23	.143
Racquet & Ten. C.	1	6	8	27	.143

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Princeton Club kept itself still in position to tie the leader, Yale Club, in the metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship, New York group, when it defeated University Club in their postponed match, 4 to 1, at the Princeton Club, yesterday afternoon. The winner will encounter Harvard Club, on the courts of the latter, and another victory would force a playoff with Yale Club. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB 4, UNIVERSITY CLUB 1

H. D. Harvey, University Club, defeated J. L. Tappin, Princeton Club, 15—12, 17—18, 17—14, 15—11.

Malcolm MacLeod, Princeton Club, defeated R. N. Pierson, University Club, 15—10, 15—12, 18—17.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated J. L. Harrison, University Club, 15—11, 15—13, 15—12.

J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, defeated T. B. Scott Jr., University Club, 15—10, 15—10, 10—15, 15—12.

Harold Corcoran, Princeton Club, defeated A. M. White, University Club, 6—15, 15—8, 6—15, 15—10, 15—5.

Wolf Advances Through Default

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Harry F. Wolf, United States amateur champion, was not required to play in the first round of the national open squash tennis championship, yesterday, at the Shelton Hotel Courts, as his opponent, Harry Henke of Short Hills Club, found himself unable to appear. Another default, this time by an amateur in favor of a coach, was also recorded, with Charles Costello of Block Hall Club, winning from J. C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club. Lyons is scheduled to play for his team in the final match of the Class A team championship this afternoon, and decided not to compete in the open championship on the eve of the expected struggle.

The two matches played resulted in a straight-game victory for Leo Collins, Union League Club, over Barry Sullivan, the home club coach, 15—7, 15—2, 15—11, in the principal match of the evening, while Thomas Plower of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Al Malloy, Park Avenue Squash Club, after a hard struggle, 15—9, 15—5, 16—17, 4—15, 15—12. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Leo Collins, Union League Club, defeated Barry Sullivan, Shelton Hotel Courts, 15—7, 15—2, 15—11.

Thomas Plower, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Al Malloy, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—9, 15—5, 16—17, 4—15, 15—12.

Harry F. Wolf won from Harry Henke, Short Hills Club, by default.

Charles Costello, Block Hall Club, won from J. C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club, by default.

OVER 600 ENTERED FOR I. A. A. A. A. MEET

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Twenty-six colleges and universities have entered 606 athletes in the eleventh annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track and field meet, to be held March 5 on the new six-laps-to-a-mile track in the 258th Infantry Armory, the Bronx.

Cornell University heads the list with 84. College of William and Mary of Williamsburg, Va., will send only Lloyd M. Johnson, and Lafayette College also has entered only one man.

Five individual champions will be back to defend their laurels. They are A. T. (Al) Kelly '33 of Georgetown University, sprint champion; Eugene E. Record '32 of Harvard University, hurdles; Carl A. Coan '32, University of Pennsylvania, mile; Joseph P. McCluskey '33, Fordham University, two miles; and William B. O'Connor '32, Columbia University, high jump

Michigan State College is sending Clark S. Chamberlain '32, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States cross-country champion and, five others.

TIGERS TAKE NINTH VICTORY IN HOCKEY

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 17 (AP)—Scoring two goals in the opening period, the Princeton University hockey team registered its ninth consecutive victory here last night by defeating the German Olympic hockey team, 2 to 1.

Lane and Cook scored for the Tigers in the opening period. The last half of the contest was played under the rules which prevailed at the recent Olympics and the German offense improved, with Werner Korff sending the puck past Goalie Thouron late in the final period. The summary:

PRINCETON	GERMAN OLYMPICS
Cook, lw	rw, Heinrich
McAlpin, c	c, Ball
Barber, rw	lw, Jaenecke
Parker, ld	rd, Schroettle
Boice, rd	ld, Roemer
Thouron, g	g, Leinweber

Score—Princeton University 2, German Olympics 1. Goals—Lane and Cook for Princeton; Korff for Germany. Spares—Poole, Lane, Glazebrook, Tiers, Whitman, Blackwell, Palmer, Preston, Symington, Chapman for Princeton; Strobl, Herker, Korff, Slevogt for Germany. Referees—C. W. Mitchell and Ray Marchand.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alfred 24, Hobart 20.
Arkansas 33, St. Louis 19.
Baldwin Wallace 33, Kent State 24.
Carnegie Tech 6, Wash.-Jefferson 25.
Colgate 33, Bucknell 27.
Cornell 28, Dartmouth 27.
Creighton 48, Drake 24.
Duke 25, N. C. State 21.
F. & M. 26, Gettysburg 21.
Furman 23, Citadel 11.
Harvard 32, Northeastern 23.
Muskingum 37, Kenyon 32.
Ohio 36, Wittenberg 34.
Oklahoma 34, Kansas State 22.
Ole Mississippi 33, Alabama 30.
Springfield 36, Coast Guard 33.
St. John's (N. Y.) 27, Villanova 18.
St. John's 51, Toledo 36.
St. Lawrence 29, St. Michaels 20.
St. Olaf 29, Luther 15.
Wash. State 28, Oregon State 26.
Wesleyan 32, Trinity 15.
Wilmington 28, Dayton 18.

GUGGENHEIM WINS MEDAL

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Edwin Guggenheim, Roslyn, L. I., led the field yesterday in the annual St. Valentine golf tournament with a 19 to take the medal. Three strokes behind him came S. T. Henderson, Charlotte, N. C., with 40-42, two strokes better than Ray McCarthy, New York, who had 40-44—84. E. T. MacGovern, Great Barrington, Mass., and C. C. Spades, Chicago, were the only others able to better 90.

NOTRE DAME ELECTS HOST

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 17 (AP)—Paul A. Host '33 of La Crosse, Wis., alternate left end on the 1931 Notre Dame football team, last night was elected captain of next fall's squad at the annual monogram banquet Host, who divided the left end job with Edwin S. Kosky '32, was elected over the latter. Host is 22 years old and has played on two Notre Dame teams.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Polish Olympics 4, Marquette 2.
Princeton 2, German Olympics 1.
Williams 3, Middlebury 1.

NORTHWESTERN MEETS PURDUE

Contest Saturday Will Determine 'Big Ten' Court Leadership

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points—For	Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	7	1	220	202	.875
Purdue	5	1	229	166	.833
Michigan	5	2	206	157	.714
Minnesota	5	3	215	205	.625
Illinois	4	3	181	164	.571
Ohio State	4	4	226	238	.500
Indiana	3	5	230	244	.375
Iowa	2	6	210	241	.250
Wisconsin	1	5	139	172	.167
Chicago	0	6	132	199	.000

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL GAMES

Saturday, Feb. 20—Northwestern at Purdue, Wisconsin at Minnesota, Ohio State at Chicago, Michigan at Illinois, Indiana at Iowa. Monday, Feb. 22—Purdue at Indiana, Northwestern at Michigan, Chicago at Wisconsin.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Leadership in the basketball championship campaign of the "Big Ten" is to be decided at Lafayette, Ind., when Northwestern University attacks Purdue University in the first of a two-game series. These teams have only lost one game each and Northwestern retains a bit of the edge it has held most of the season, having won seven games against Purdue's five.

Purdue's late schedule appears adapted to a whirlwind finish. The Boilermakers showed they are just beginning the race when they defeated Chicago, 40 to 27, on Saturday night, and Ohio State, 43 to 26, on Monday. They are a high-scoring team and though two games short of Northwestern's experience, have scored nine more points than the Wildcats.

Coach W. L. Lambert's squad is big and heavy, with many substitutes as good as the regulars. Their floor play is based on a fast break and clever passing to secure short shots, and they work their plays with a definite snap. J. R. Wooden '32, left guard, is leading the Purdue scorers with 61 points, but others take their turns at point-making spurts. J. R. Eddy '33, left forward, scored 17 points against Chicago to raise his total to 53.

Northwestern's right forward, Joseph Reiff '33, still claims leadership in individual scoring with 78 points. He gained on his leading rival, H. B. Moffitt '34, left forward for Iowa, making 11 points in each of his last two games, while Moffitt was making eight in one and three in another. Moffitt, nevertheless, proved a decisive factor in the victory Iowa scored over the Wildcats, 30 to 25. This was Northwestern's first defeat of the season and it raised Iowa in the standing.

Both leaders, after they meet at Lafayette Saturday, face other formidable games on Monday. Northwestern attacks Michigan and Purdue attacks Indiana. While each has scored a previous victory over these teams, they may not be able to repeat away from home.

Minnesota's two defeats over the week-end cleared away the confusion at the head of the standing. First the Gophers lost to Indiana, 27 to 22, and second to Illinois, 23 to 15. Minnesota should regain its stride in receiving Wisconsin at Minneapolis on Saturday, as the Badgers have beaten only Chicago in the six games played so far. Wisconsin was defeated, 33 to 21, by Indiana on Monday.

Indiana begins to look stronger. After losing its first four tests, the Hoosier combination has won three of its last four. Arnold Suddith '34, left guard, still leads the Indiana shooters with 48 points, but G. T. Hodson '33, right forward, is not far behind with 44.

The Michigan-Illinois contest at Champaign, Ill., on Saturday, should prove interesting. Illinois has been doing the unexpected all season. In a previous meeting the Wolverines were victorious, 24 to 16, but the Illini is likely to turn this upside down. On the other hand, Michigan won its last two games handily, defeating Ohio State, 38 to 25, and Iowa, 40 to 22, and Iowa had just finished upsetting the leading Northwestern quintet. N. J. Daniels '32, center, scored 14 points in the latter engagement and continued to lead the team's point making. He boosted his total to 64, claiming third place among the individuals. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player, Position, College	Goals—Floor	Foul	Pts
Joseph Reiff, rf, Northwestern	30	18	78
H. B. Moffitt, lf, Iowa	25	16	66
N. J. Daniels, c, Michigan	24	16	64
J. R. Wooden, lg, Purdue	19	23	61
J. R. Hoffer, rf, Ohio State	22	9	53
J. R. Eddy, lf, Purdue	18	17	53
Arnold Suddith, lg, Indiana	17	14	38
V. F. Licht, lg, Minnesota	21	6	48
C. K. Bennett, rf, Illinois	16	15	47
P. D. Stephenson, lf, Chicago	15	16	46
Bradbury Robinson, rf, Minn	15	15	45
G. T. Hodgson, rf, Indiana	16	12	44
R. H. Colburn, rf, Ohio State	17	9	43
D. H. Eveland, rf, Michigan	19	5	43
H. W. Mattison, lg, Ohio State	14	13	41

COLUMBIA CAGERS HIGH IN STUDIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The five regular members of Columbia University's basketball team have proved themselves better scholars than the average student in the college, a survey by the Columbia Athletic Association discloses.

Led by Jay J. Hoddup '33, star guard, who has compiled a perfect "A" in each of five subjects, the Columbia cagers show a classroom average of "B," whereas the average of the student body is "C plus."

David N. Jones '32, another guard, had nothing but "A's" and "B's" on his last report card, while Louis Bender '32 (captain), Robert McCoy '32 and Owen W. McDowell '34 ranged only slightly lower.

DARTMOUTH QUINTET GIVEN FIRST DEFEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17—Dartmouth College was handed its first defeat of the season in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race here last night by Cornell University by the score of 28 to 27. The Green remains at the top of the standing, however, with four victories and one defeat, while Cornell is in a tie for third place with Princeton, each having three triumphs and two defeats.

J. J. Kophczynski '34, right guard, brought victory to the Cornell quintet in the closing minutes of the game. With his team behind, Kophczynski cut in under the basket with the ball and was fouled by J. K. Smart '33, Dartmouth forward. The Cornell guard therefore was given two foul shots and he made both of them good.

G. D. Edwards, '33 Dartmouth right forward, was the leading scorer of the game with five goals from the floor. E. E. Lipinski totaled seven points for the winners. The summary:

CORNELL	DARTMOUTH
Hatkoff, lf	rg, Kraszewski, McCall
Furman, Zahn, rf	lg, Miller, Burch
McGraw, c	c, Mackey, Prince
Lipinski, Reed, lg	rf, Edwards, Smart
Kophczynski, rg	lf, Stangle

Score—Cornell 28, Dartmouth 27. Goals from floor—Hatkoff 2, Lipinski 2, Reed 2, Furman, McGraw, Kophczynski for Cornell; Edwards 5, Stangle 4, Smart 2, Miller, McCall for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Lipinski 3, Kophczynski 3, Hatkoff 2, Furman, McGraw for Cornell; Miller for Dartmouth. Referee—Walsh. Umpires—Murray and Kennedy.

G. D. DEBEVOISE AND P. R. PEASE ADVANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The contest for the metropolitan doubles squash racquets championship, which has been ambling along at a go-as-you-please gait for the past two months, was finally brought up to schedule yesterday, when the semifinal rounds were decided at Heights Casino's new court.

In the only match played, George D. Debevoise and Perry R. Pease, of the Racquet & Tennis Club, defeated Ernest M. Jonklaas and J. Howes Burton, Rockaway Hunting Club, 11—15, 15—11, 15—3, 15—12. The losers stood out as a strong team at the start, but a shift of tactics by which Pease devoted his attention to keeping the ball away from Jonklaas, who was much the best of the Rockaway pair, while Debevoise devoted his attention to scoring nicks for the important points, resulted in a change in favor of the winners in the last three games.

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr. and Lee Norris, Racquet & Tennis Club, did not have to play against W. Stapely Wonham, Round Hill Club, and Junius R. Richards, Rockaway Hunting Club, as the latter pair were compelled to withdraw.

The final round will be played at Heights Casino on March 3, following the return of the team from the nationals at Baltimore.

LAST MINUTE RALLY BEATS BEAVER FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 17—State College of Washington put on a brilliant finish to the game with Oregon State College here last night, scoring two floor goals in the final 30 seconds, to win, 28 to 26. The victory gave the Cougars four straight victories over the Beavers.

WASH. STATE	OREGON STATE
Cross, lf	rg, O'Connell
Holsten, rf	lg, Merrill, Fagans
Gordon, c	c, Lewis
Graham, Scott, lg	rf, Thomas
McLarney, rg	lf, McDonald, Lenchitsky

Score—Washington State 28, Oregon State 26. Goals from floor—Scott 4, Cross 3, Gordon 2, McLarney 2, Holsten for Washington State; Merrill 4, Lewis 3, McDonald, Thomas, Fagans, O'Connell for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Gordon 2, Cross, Holsten for Washington State; Merrill 2, Lewis, Fagans for Oregon State. Referee—Robert Morris, Seattle. Umpire—Scott Milligan, Portland.

HOCKEY NOTES

INFORMATION at hand states that the Boston Bruins will spend their pre-season training in the woods of New Brunswick next fall. Manager Art Ross is in favor of taking the candidates to New Brunswick next October, but awaits final decision of Charles F. Adams, president.

Willie Cude, spare goalie of the National Hockey League, is in reality, spare goalie of three leagues. In a space of two weeks he played for the Bruin Cubs of the Can-Am League, the Boston Bruins of the N. H. L. and Syracuse of the International.

Bruins are trying out a new goalie who probably will be carried as a spare for either the Bruins or the Cubs. The new goalie played with Seattle of the Pacific Coast Hockey League last season and is named Dave Kemp.

Conny Smythe, Toronto Maple Leaf manager, continues to maintain that there are United States born and bred hockey players around Boston who are major-league material, with coaching and opportunity. He is strongly tempted to prove it by signing one.

Paul Haynes, Windsor Bulldog center and property of Montreal Maroons, has been recalled to replace Nels Stewart, Maroon center who has been forced out of action for some time because of a mishap in the recent Toronto game.

FAVORITES WIN AT BELLEAIR

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Favorites progressed through the first round of match play of the Belleair amateur golf championship here yesterday. W. Stanton Barbour of Paterson, N. J., won from S. Richard Davidge of Scarsdale, N. Y., 7 and 5. Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Conn., eliminated H. Chalifoux of Boston, 7 and 5. W. R. Harper, Philadelphia, smothered Philip Plant, New York, 8 and 6. George J. Bishop of Summit, N. J., was carried to the twenty-first green before he eliminated A. B. B. Harrison of Lockport, N. Y. Other first round winners were: G. B. Beaumont of Bryn Mawr, Penna., who defeated Fitzgerald Dunning of Baltimore, 4 and 2; J. P. T. Armstrong of New London, Conn., defeated Charles Wendt Jr. of New York, 4 and 3; E. P. Fairman, Philadelphia, downed George T. Hunder, Chattanooga, 5 and 4, and Dr. L. B. Dickerson of Clearwater won from H. A. D. Dunning, Baltimore, 5 and 4.

JAMISON IN SEMIFINALS

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 17 (AP)—Thomas S. Jamison of Greensburg, Penna., the medalist, advanced to the semifinals of the annual seniors golf tournament here yesterday, defeating Dr. George S. Proctor of Greensburg on the home green. R. J. Breed of Danvers, Mass., long-driving ace, defeated R. T. White of Bayonne, N. J., 5 and 4. R. C. Shannon met his home town rival, C. S. Stout of Biddeford, Maine, and won, 6 and 5. The day's principal upset came when J

REICH ECONOMIC EFFORT CALLED GUIDE TO WORLD

Industrialist in America to Study Ways and Tell of Germans'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The world has not yet recognized the importance of the effort in Germany to reconstruct its economic system to meet the changes in the organization of world industry and trade, according to Dr. Richard A. von Kuhlmann, German statesman and industrialist, in the United States to study the trend of economic events and to tell Americans of European conditions.

In Germany, a new economic organization is being born and may indicate the way the rest of the world will follow, Dr. von Kuhlmann declared. The threat of the dictatorship of the proletarist, however, is a very real one in Germany, he said, but through the positive steps being taken to adjust the economic system to new conditions, and the alertness and force of the Bruening Government, it is probable, he said, that Communism will be avoided.

Dr. von Kuhlmann was Foreign Minister of Germany during the World War. He has served on many diplomatic commissions, received a degree of LL. D. from the University of Heidelberg, is author of a number of books, president of the Saar Steel Trust and a leader in a number of other iron and coal concerns. A man of large affairs, extensive learning and culture, he has felt that because of the growing leadership of the United States in world affairs, it was necessary for him to come to this country to study it closely, talk to its leaders and learn at first hand the undercurrents of thought moving it.

Dr. von Kuhlmann is obviously seeking information more than he is anxious to impart it, yet he is greatly interested in convincing Americans of the big stake they have in the effort Germany is making to find a new form of economic existence. The United States and every other great industrial nation must eventually face similar problems if it is not to crumble before Communism, Dr. von Kuhlmann holds.

He Thinks Germany May Show Way Out

DR. RICHARD A. VON KUHLMANN

German industrial leaders no longer are afraid of Socialism, Dr. von Kuhlmann asserted. Germany already has carried Socialism to considerable lengths, he said, and not even the Social Democrats believe it can be carried much further under existing conditions without endangering the entire economic structure.

"The German system never has been a clear-cut capitalist system," he continued. "Ever since the time of the kings the care of the poor and oppressed has given German rule a tinge of what is now termed state Socialism. The Prussian state has always been a property owner, and today is the largest owner of coal and potash mines, outside of Russia, in the world. It is active in drilling for oil.

"German railways from the outset have been owned by the state, and there has been widespread municipal ownership of gas, electric and water supply systems. It was Prince Bismarck himself who proposed and carried the first social legislation providing for invalidity and old-age pensions, and practically the whole world has followed his lead.

"Germany today stands as a buffer state between Communist Russia and the rest of Europe. The way in which it solves its economic problems probably will determine to a great extent whether Communism will continue its march. Broadly speaking, anything which helps to keep Germany on a firm and stable basis is of the utmost help in the political stability of Europe."

BETTER TYPES OF BUILDING ON THAMES SOUGHT

Low Standard Between Putney and Staines Prompts Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Necessity for establishing some form of public control over proposed building schemes along the Thames was recognized by a joint committee of the Middlesex and Surrey County Councils appointed to evolve a plan for the preservation of the riverside amenities.

The survey deals with the Thames between Putney and Staines where considerable lengths of the riverside will be subject to new building development. The low standard of recent building on the banks of the Thames has led the committee to conclude that pending the education of public taste there must be some positive action to prevent the erection of, at least, the more disfiguring buildings.

The committee points out that there are powers available to this end. Local authorities can embody in their town planning schemes a clause enabling them to refer the plans of any building which by reason of its design or of the material proposed for construction they consider would seriously disfigure its surroundings, to a specially appointed advisory committee whose decision, approving or disapproving the plans, is final and conclusive.

The survey proposes that the advisory committee be composed of three members, one of whom shall be an architect appointed by the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, one a surveyor appointed by the president of the Surveyors' Institution, and one a justice of the peace appointed by the local authority.

This power of architectural control is already in operation in a number of districts, and it has been found in practice to work smoothly and with most beneficial results. Its chief value lies less in the actual exercise of the veto than in the opportunity it affords of persuading prospective builders in the first place to eliminate any undesirable features there may be in their design, and ultimately to adopt more pleasing architectural forms.

Boston Art Notes

Contemporary Japanese

A display of contemporary Japanese paintings, collected by the Department of Education, Japan, is being shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts after being exhibited at the Toledo Museum and at the Roerich Museum in New York.

The pictures, all made on silk, are adaptations of the several old styles which were developed in Japan. The painters have been content to acknowledge without question the designs, subjects and viewpoint. The result is a series of works of splendid craftsmanship, depicting birds, flowers, fish, mountain tops, portrayed with fine brushwork and tonal elegance. The dignity, the detachment, the isolation of the old manner is maintained. There is no hint of the intimacy and realism that have characterized modern art. There is no attempt to reconstruct nature, to press objects into new molds. The painters continue to be fascinated by the designs of the plumage of birds, the imbricated pattern of fish scales, the softness of squirrel's tails. A simple blossom, a gourd, a clump of reeds suffices for a depiction which in its delicacy and refinements has a powerful effect upon the emotions of the onlooker.

These adherents of tradition are not the only Japanese painters of interest. There are other groups which have accepted European ideas; indeed, a number have acknowledged wholly the European style.

Holman's Print Shop

Etchings by Mme. Livia Kadar are on exhibition at Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street. This talented Hungarian artist has made an enviable reputation in America in the last few years. Her style is one of extreme refinement, so painstaking that it is quite removed from the free impressionistic modes that are customary in current craftsmanship. Her art is closer to that of the goldsmith of the Renaissance.

She uses pastoral subjects, treating trees and terrain in a quaint, precious manner. Her design consists of stipple and lines applied in various depths. The lines are laced and crisscrossed and zigzagged in the most inventive way, making the result very rich and elegant. With all the excessive details, Mme. Kadar gives no impression of overornamentation or garishness. She controls the patterns beautifully.

D. A.

Music

Roland Hayes

Last night in Symphony Hall, Mr. Roland Hayes, tenor, gave his only Boston recital of the season. Mr. Percival Parham was the pianoforte accompanist. Mr. Hayes first sang a group dedicated to Mozart and Torelli, then a group composed of four Schubert songs and one each from Myron P. Jacobson and Henri Duparc. Glière, Taneieff. Gretchaninoff and Griffes were represented in group three, and to close, Mr. Hayes offered the customary spirituals.

Of the first group, one found most pleasure in "Tu Lo Sai" by Torelli, with its nicely molded phrases and the liquid tone quality which is peculiarly Hayes. In the second group there were several notable songs, distinguished in presentation. "Die Liebe Hat Gelogen," for instance, found Mr. Hayes doing some of the best work of the evening, although "Rêverie" by Jacobson and "L'invitation au Voyage" by Duparc reëstablished Mr. Hayes's reputation for ability to sing delicate pianissimi on top notes. Despite the good work in the songs mentioned, it was not until he reached the Russians that Mr. Hayes seemed to be fully in accord with the task in hand. To the entire third group he brought well-rounded tones, of good quality. His top notes in fortissimi appeared more resonant.

The spirituals were given the customary refinement and polish, although one notes with gratification that Mr. Hayes no longer considers it necessary to make an "art" song of the spiritual. Especially appealing were those sung a cappella.

No chronicle of a Hayes recital would be complete without mention of the excellent accompaniments of Mr. Parham, with whom Mr. Hayes shared the applause of an audience which comfortably filled Symphony Hall, nor should one overlook the numerous encores.

G. M. S.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, Skippy, children's program.
5:30 Noble's Round Table.
6:00 Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; studio announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy; orchestra.
7:45 Jack Beauvais and Del Castillo.
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; humorous sketch; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sousa's Band; quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counselor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone.
10:00 NBC, Interview; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 NBC, Artist's Service Recital.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 NBC, Talk, Marley Sherris.
5:30 AgricuHural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Toy Town Trio."
7:30 "Mountaineers."
7:45 NBC, Elsie Janis, songs and stories.
8:00 Frigidairians.
8:15 NBC, Melo-Clarions; organ; brass; voices.
8:30 Ginger Boys: male duo.
8:45 Valvolineers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 "Parading"—Milton Post, American Legion Band.
10:00 Stuart Club chorus.
10:30 NBC, Holywood nights; Frank Luther, tenor; Gene Rodemich's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Greetings to arctic and subarctic regions; special Monitor news broadcast, Mr. Ernest Beaufort; messages; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam," the Sailor.
5:45 Musical Cameo; Edward Jardon; String Ensemble.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Show World"; orchestra; soloists.
6:30 Big Brother's Radio Rascals.
6:45 Interview, Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organ; quartet.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Friml's "Land o' Flowers."
10:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Art Kreuger's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:15 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
5:30 Garden talk.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, Geneva, Frederic William Wile presents Auguste Zaleski, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 "Religious Life of Washington," Dr. Stuart Nye Hutchinson.
6:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Own Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, Victors Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 The New England Council.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Organ Recital; soloist.
10:00 CBS, Quartet; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Talk, John W. Davis.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Betty Brooks, popular songs.
5:15 Arthur Santora, pianist.
5:30 Comedy sketch.
5:45 Victoria Samulian, soprano.
6:00 Seiberling Singers: recording.
6:15 Winter sports review.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 Truman Carew's Entertainers.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cherio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Edison Kitchen program.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist; operatic tabloids.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
1:00 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:10 p. m.—The Daily Tatler.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:30 p. m.—Helen Osgood Sears, pianist.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
3:00 p. m.—Cleercoal Revue.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, "Sunsweet Harmonics."
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Fred McManus, baritone.
4:45 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, songs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical clock.
7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Ronnie and Van.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—"Legal Problems," Gleason L. Archer.
1:45 p. m.—Studio Period.
2:30 p. m.—Prascati Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, The United States Navy Band.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—American Chemical Society Lecture.
3:15 p. m.—Dance music.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, World Premier All-American Opera, "Caponsacchi," from Freiburg, Ger.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—News.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra; soprano.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Alice Geer, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss Florence E. Neal, New York, N. Y.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SALESWOMEN WANTED

STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

DRESSES given for personal use for selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-14, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG salesmanager seeks better connection; 8 years' experience retail store and sales management; go anywhere. Box J-3, 405 National Fidelity Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-8-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7358, Comm. 8725.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings having all modern improvements with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BOSTON—To sublet, near State House, 1-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire, open fireplace, furnished or unfurnished, for 6 months or longer; references. Tel. before 9:30 a. m., Cap. 1985.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—1080 Beacon St.—To sublease, furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3 baths, servant's room, bath; upper suite; quiet, sunny. PHILLIPS KETCHUM, 1 Federal St., Boston, or S. W. RODGERS, State Street Trust Co.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1339 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Bellevue, North Bryant Ave.—First floor, duplex, 5 rooms, sun room, tile bath, frigidaire, garage. Linden 6480-J.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG woman living in Englewood wishes woman of refinement to share home; references required. Write to FLORENCE C. SADLER, 39 Tallman Place, Englewood, N. J.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

FIVE-PASSENGER Pontiac Six, perfect condition, drive yourself; by week or month; reasonable. See MR. CHATFIELD, Phone Davenport 3-8898, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CHEVROLET COUPE, practically new, driven 1000 miles; price $400. Write Box T-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FRANKLIN Sedan, 1930, 6 wire wheels, extra equipment; price $1000. Tel. West Newton 2050 (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN lovingly cared for in country home, moderate rates; Christian Scientists preferred. W-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG couple, refined home, will board one or two children. Phone Floral Park 4411 or write Box S-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHICKENS

CHICKENS

Also young pullets, now. Barred and White Rocks, Reds. Vigorous. State test, always found clean. They live. 1932 prices. Catalog. Feeding Formula. BROOKS FARRAR, South Easton, Mass. Tel. 173.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

DUCKLINS

DUCKLINGS

raised the year around, only 12 weeks' old, 5 to 7 lbs., 35c lb. Fresh dressed every day. Always ready, dressed or roasted. Also broilers—Chicken, Capons, Fowl. On the farm, in our wayside stand, on Route 138. Dining room connected. BROOKS FARRAR, South Easton, Mass. Tel. 173.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 2-4115

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

Used set of MY BOOKHOUSE and MY TRAVELSHIP in excellent condition. Call Aspinwall 5634 or write W-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

FURS REFAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 185 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724.

HELP WANTED—MEN

VALET-BUTLER for private home in Boston; must be well experienced and furnish good references; give telephone number. V-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker, cook; fond of children; Christian Scientist preferred; excellent home in suburbs. Tel. Endicott 2-5273, N. Y. C.

NURSERY governess, Christian Scientist preferred; teaching 3rd and 4th grades; references. V-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small apartment in Brookline, 2 in family; to go home nights; state experience and pay. Apply V-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REICH WOMAN WINS LITERATURE PRIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREIBURG BREISGAU, Ger. — The Gerhart Hauptmann Prize, a comparatively newcomer to the group of prizes—Goethe, Schiller, Kleist, Fontane—already given by Germany for literary achievement, has fallen to a woman, Fräulein Annette Kolb.

This is not the first time that Fräulein Kolb has been honored. In 1913, she was awarded the Fontane Prize for her novel "Das Exemplar."

Since the war she has published a number of successful books—chiefly novels and short stories—"Die Last" (The Burden) in 1918; "Daphne Herbst" (Daphne Autumn) in 1928; "Kleine Fanfare" (Little Trumpet) in 1930, and others.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care, convenient to Camden or Philadelphia. Pa.; N. J. State Licenses. MRS. SARAH J. DAUDMAN, Colgwd. 502

HOUSES TO LET

SCRANTON, PA.—E. G. Coursen home, 701 Madison, furnished or unfurnished. GERTRUDE COURSEN, Waverly, Pa. Phone 384.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HOWARD HAYWARD
Interior Decorator
11 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON Ken. 6270

LAUNDRESSES

LAUNDRESS, Swedish, wants nice family washing to do at home; will call and deliver. Parkway 4472-R (Roslindale, Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office in Little Building 3 afternoons a week, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. V-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES WANTED

BOSTON—Wanted, practitioner's office Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 to 5, commencing April 1. W-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Lee Villa, 170 S. Pennsylvania Ave., near Steel Pier; central; parking; special winter rates.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre St.—Unusual opportunity to secure a ground floor suite of sunny rooms with private bath; excellent table board and service; also other rooms; most desirable, convenient location; private garage. Telephone Regent 2939.

PERSONAL SERVICE

CRANFORD, N. J.—Personal attention, temporary care of children, sewing and dressmaking. MRS. ROSE MANNING, 127 Benjamin St. Tel. 0209-W.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
Small Grands, Spinet Grands, Small Uprights.
For sale and rent. Terms easy.
Bargains in used and rebuilt pianos.
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39th Street, New York Near 5th Ave.

REAL ESTATE

BEACON STREET HOUSE FOR SALE

REST HOME

HOUSE of 16 rooms and 5 bathrooms on Beacon St., Boston, Mass., for sale; all modern conveniences including new oil-heating plant; ideal for rest home or lodging house; priced at less than half its value. For particulars call W. R. SCUDDER, 260 Tremont St., Boston, at LIBerty 3171.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Wholesome meals and comfortable quarters in refined country home; near fine golf, fishing and hunting; reasonable; add particulars. Write Box X-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—Large sunny room in private apartment; moderate weekly or monthly terms. W-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—To let, clean rooms for 1 and 2 persons, $5 up. MISS E. HAUG. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 70 Bay State Rd. near Kenmore Sq.—Attractive rooms; reasonable; reastaurant near by. Comm. 7583.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., 9. 1, Tel. Com. 8291—Rooms in select home; unfurnished with piano; permanent and transients. PENDEXTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., HEIGHTS—Single sunny room, elevator apartment, homelike; business woman; convenient all transit. Triangle 5-8595.

N. Y. C., 54th—Attractive single room, $8.50, excellent home cooking, meals optional; larger suite accommodating 4 available. Circle 7-5033.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 72rd (5 South)—Single, immaculate, running water, quiet, refined home atmosphere, elevator, phone, $6.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101 St.—Room with running water, kitchenette; high class house. Acad. 2912.

N. Y. C., 340 Manhattan Ave.—Sitting room facing park, piano, bedroom adjoining, $10; kitchen privilege. MO 2-3006, ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3609 34th St. N. W., Mrs. F. W. White, Telephone Emerson 3739—Delightful rooms in private home; reservations made during Bi-Centennial.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman desires pleasant room convenient to Christian Science church. S-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines. $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston Com. 6527

SITUATIONS WANTED

The Unemployment Relief Committee

of

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON

would appreciate hearing of opportunities for work in any line.

Charles H. Welch, *Agent*
236 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INSURANCE ENGINEER

Expert in Boiler and Machinery Insurance, includes production, claims, engineering and underwriting; at present employed; desirous connection with company or agent; locate anywhere. Write Box H-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, handy at any kind of work, needs position at once; owns car. P. O. Box 145, Berkley Heights, New Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, collection, sales, stenographer, secretary; capable, dependable. Write Box D-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CAPABLE housekeeper, good cook, wishes position in small family, accustomed to responsibility; understands care of children; also companion to elderly person. Write Box D-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ATTENDANT, practical, experienced, best references, excellent cook, drives car, widely travelled, America and Europe; also typist; experienced as secretary-companion. Write Box H-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FASHION writer, 10 years fashion editor of New York trade journal; Paris opening experiences; any position with a future. Write Box T-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Woman desires position, part or full time; over 5 years' experience accounting and 4 years' experience sewing and alterations; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 511 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY—Young lady with executive ability, capable of relieving employer of all office detail; 6 years' experience, bookkeeping, personal investments, income taxes, credit accounts; good correspondent; excellent reference; ready for immediate employment, salary open. V-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED for Christian Science church, New York City. Write Box T-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Hancock 8585
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $4.00

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

USED CARS

1930 Nash Special Six 5-Pass.

4-DOOR SEDAN, in excellent condition throughout; tires, paint, upholstery show very little wear; all mechanical adjustments have been made in our shop; very economical to operate; price $695, terms. NASH NEW ENGLAND COMPANY, KENMORE 1400 (Boston).

1931 Nash 8-Cylinder Coupe

with rumble seat; finished in a rich dark maroon with gold striping; fenders and running gear black; natural wood wheels; has been run less than 2000 miles; cost when new approximately $1500; price $995, terms. NASH NEW ENGLAND COMPANY, KENMORE 1400 (Boston).

WEARING APPAREL

NEW YORK CITY—High-class, slightly used ladies' wearing apparel, every description; reasonable. Open until 9 p. m. Riv. 9-3851.

WEATHER STRIPPING

ALSO shades, inside door bottoms, radiator furniture, screens. J. M. WALKER, Home Specialties Co., Newton Centre, Mass. Cen. New. 1114

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company

Finely equipped
for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER

The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
We carry a complete line of
Gunning Supplies

WHEELER COAL

Phone 5-0129 Tenne. & Baltic Aves.

MacGARVEY STUDIOS

INCORPORATED
Interior Art and Decoration
109-111 SO. TENNESSEE AVE.
Visit Atlantic City's Most Unusual Shop

Beautiful Cards and Gifts

ERNEST BEYER
1623 Atlantic Avenue Dial 5-0639

Dorothy H. Clement

Piano Lessons
STUDIO 1006 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Tel. 5-2470

CAMDEN

The Store That Serves You Best by Saving You Most
BAKER-FLICK CO.

South Jersey's Great Department Store
MARKET STREET, NEAR THIRD
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS

CRANFORD, N.J. WESTFIELD, N.J.
PHONE 1492

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 4-2104
44 Vernon Terrace
9-12 a. m. daily

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
The Only Exclusive
Enna Jettick Bootshop
in the Oranges
AAAAA to EEE-S sizes 1 to 12
534 MAIN STREET

FLORENCE McKIRGAN INN

109 So. Munn Ave.
Cr. 3-6759
Luncheon 12-2, 50c to $1.00
Dinner, 5:30-8:00, 75c to $1.25
SUNDAYS
Dinner 12:30-3:30, 5:30-8:00—$1.00-$1.25
Supper 5:30-8:00—85c
Homemade Cakes, Pies and Rolls to order.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN

Luncheon 50c Dinner 85c to $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 12:30-3:30, 5:30-8:00, $1.00-$1.25
Sunday supper a la carte
We welcome all to visit our
ANTIQUE SHOP
Jewelry, Glass and Furniture
426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6189

Selling Out All

Table, Floor and Boudoir
LAMPS at HALF PRICE
WHITLA BOUDOIR SHOP
Corner William & Prospect Streets

Watch for Our
WEEKLY CASH SALE

MORROW-JENKINS, Inc.
GROCERS *BUTCHERS*
Free Delivery Service
31 HALSTED STREET Or. 3-6800

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

Springdale Service Station

Incorporated
397 SPRINGDALE AVENUE
"SERVICE IS OUR POLICY"
Gas, Oil, Tires, Tubes and Accessories.
We Specialize Simonizing and Alemiting Cars.
ALSO REPAIRS
Tel. OR. 3-9510 H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.

MAY I TAKE YOUR ORDER FOR
Cakes? Delicious and Attractively Priced
Call ETTA U
Nassau 4-5064-W
27 Berwyn Street

EVERGREEN DINING ROOM

Under Japanese Management
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 85c-$1.00
Sundays 12-8:30, $1.00
7-9 NO. MUNN AVENUE

Silver

Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made. Also to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

LET
Stephen Jarvis

Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

A Courtesy Card to Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
Del Sordo Beauty Salon

Mention this advertisement and learn of our special plan.
393 MAIN STREET Or. 3-8722

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC

MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75 CENTRAL AVE. 621 CENTRAL AVE.
Orange 2-1244 Orange 3-0884
Night phone Nassau 4-1650

MARIE'S

LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS,
75c, $1, $1.35
538 WILLIAM ST., corner of Prospect

H. C. Deuchler Binoculars and Thermometers

543 MAIN STREET

MARVEL DRI-KLEEN PLANT

Founded on the Golden Rule
The New Dry Cleaning System where you can see your work being done.
(Sensational Cash and Carry Prices)
348 MAIN ST. Between Clinton and Burnett

ELIZABETH

8.50 10.50
PRESERVER SHOE
for Women
HILGENDORFF'S

1163 East Jersey Street Elizabeth, N. J.
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

ENGLEWOOD

ART FLOWER SHOP INC

39 Park Place, Englewood
Del. Eng. 3-4884-5
MEMBERS F.T.D.A.
Cut Flowers, Corsages, Hemlock and Boxwood Wreaths, Artificial Centerpieces.

HACKENSACK

LAW

INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

ELLIOT'S DRUG STORE

*

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

CLEANERS
CARTLEY AND BOLTON
DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE ST. Webster 4-4771

LAMODE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS
Up-to-Date Gloves, Hosiery
Lingerie
341 CENTRAL AVE., Cor. Lincoln St.
Webster 4-4989

MISS SCHAEFER'S
HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
662 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9147
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ROSE JAY
Millinery Designers
IMPORTERS
Hats moulded to fit the head, $6 and up
2844 Hudson Blvd., *Near State Theatre*

MAPLEWOOD

FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD CENTRE
Your patronage invited
Call So. Orange 2-0070
Sales Agent for Squibb's Tooth Paste

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising
Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-4971 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
71 LLEWELLYN ROAD

SUPERIOR
ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MISS FRANCES SHOP
Thrifty Shopping in Exclusive Atmosphere
Do You Demand Wide Choice?
Nowhere in Newark or New York will you find assembled a more complete selection of what Montclair women wear than is shown here. Not a collection for cosmopolitan New York . . . nothing but what is appropriate for Montclair.
470 Bloomfield Avenue, MONTCLAIR
Phone Montclair 2-0449

Silver
Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made. Also to order.
49 CHURCH STREET

Massmann
Freytag & Anderson
The Rosery Flower Shop
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
JERRE R. BLODGETT
Plumbing and Heating
Telephone Glen Ridge 2-8485
58 Glenridge Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

MOORE'S
HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

Try our Special Laundry Service
Very Reasonable
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mtclr. 2-1092

HERRMAN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
48 GREENWOOD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-6717
Upholstering *Cabinet Making*
Slip Covers *Fine Furniture*
Draperies *Refinishing*

POST OFFICE
DELICATESSEN
During the months of January and February we are having some very interesting specials on Caviar, Paté de Foie Gras, Anchovies, Sardines, all types of Biscuits for Canapes and Hors d'Oeuvres, etc.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-6570

BUY FROM
KNIERIM BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

SELLING OUT
Our lease expires and we must vacate; $40,000 worth of high-grade merchandise sold at cost and below.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
507 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

NEWARK

The
Crescent Laundry
537 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Branch Brook 3-7200
Help employment relief while taking advantage of present low costs
CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION
and REPAIRS
Schouler Construction Co.
Builders Since 1847. NEWARK

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

SWANSON & STEHLI
One of Newark's Foremost Electrical Stores
RADIOS OF LEADING MAKES
Westinghouse, G. M., Philco, Atwater Kent
R. C. A. Tubes

Manning - Bowman Electrical Appliances, including GIFTS suitable for all occasions.
THE BEST IN ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION
Sold on Convenient Terms
GENERAL ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS
MOTOR REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS
Wa. 2-8973 710 SPRINGFIELD AVE.

INSURANCE
A.C.BERTHOLON
KINNEY BUILDING Mi.2.2246-7-8

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Nassau 4-9016-W
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily

"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
249 MAIN STREET Opp. Public Service

Books Stationery
Office Equipment
Globe-Wernicke Bookcases
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Henry F. Schmidt & Co.
350 MAIN STREET Or. 3-0757

Orange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN, *Inc.*
Cleaners and Dyers
575 Scotland Road, Orange
Est. 1856 Phone Orange 362

Albert Horton Williams
Inc.
Granite—Marble—Bronze
Memorials
Washington and Cleveland Streets

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

SOUTH ORANGE

MODERNAGE Inc.
Smart Outfitters to the
Woman and Miss
THRIFT PRICES
67 South Orange Avenue, South Orange

PATERSON

JANITOR SUPPLIES
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

TO SELL OR HIRE
TUXEDO FULL DRESS
CUTAWAY
TURPAN'S
122 MARKET ST., PATERSON, N. J.

WICK'S
FRUIT and VEGETABLE
MARKET
11 FAIR STREET, PATERSON, N. J.
Telephone Sh. 2-2087
Quality Produce and Strictly
Fresh Eggs

SOL. SCHEPPS
Tel. Sherwood 2-0798 469 BROADWAY
Fur Coats made to order
All Kinds of Alteration and Tailoring

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
Room 223, Romaine Bldg.
Phone Sher. 8475

PLAINFIELD

QUALITY
COAL
N. MEYERS & SONS Tel. 6-1911
303 E. FOURTH STREET, PLAINFIELD

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY
TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
Florist
(Bonded Member F. T. D.)
401 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Pld. 6-4363

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
SERVICE, Inc.
Ph. 6-2640 902 North Ave., Plainfield

HARDWARE
GARDEN TOOLS, SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS. FULL LINE OF PAINTS AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.
F. A. KIRCH & CO.
201 Park Avenue Tel. Pld. 6-0078

SWAIN'S ART STORE
PICTURE FRAMING
FRAMED PICTURES
and
BEAUTIFUL MIRRORS, etc.
318 W. FRONT STREET PLAINFIELD
Tel. 6-1797

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Known for Service"
FRED BILLER
67 MT. VERNON ST. Tel. Hack. 3-8501
Gas—Oil—Lubricating Service
Kelly-Springfield Tires
Delco Batteries—Kosak Cloths

"Special Sales Every Saturday"
A. KOPFMANN
428 Teaneck Road Hack. 3-6027
CHOICE MEATS
Reasonably Priced. Prompt Deliveries.

Ready to Serve You
Real Estate — Insurance
Properties—Bergen Co. and Vicinity
EMIL GEHM
79 TEANECK ROAD Hack. 3-6314

RIDGEWOOD

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
and TRUST COMPANY
is equipped and conducted for the highest class service to its customers.
Up-to-Date Fur Storage Department
WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

Fresh Dressed Poultry
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
Direct from Local Farms
Welti's O. K. Market
WILSEY SQUARE Tel. 6-0937
SIX DELIVERIES DAILY

THE
SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
and SEA FOODS
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
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"The Spot for Spots"
Manhattan Cleaners & Dyers
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Member F. T. D. Association
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CASH GROCER
Next to Municipal Bldg. on Maple Ave.
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We carry a full line of Monarch Brand Foods
Visit our store Compare our prices.
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Clinkerless—Clean—Economical
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Shoe Shines Hat Renovating
All Work Guaranteed 10 Free Shines with 1 Sole Job

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The only Jeweler on the Pike
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ERIE
(Continued)

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Appropriate for
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Guaranteed Service on Any Type Set
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Something a Little Different

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Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
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Ham Loaf, Beef Loaf, Baked Ham,
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Always Fresh and Different From Others You Have Tried. We make Chicken Salad for special orders.
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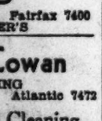

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(Continued)

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Featuring Fresh Fruits, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pies and Pastries. Delicious Coffee.
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Fresh Fruits and
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From Our Truck to Your Door.
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Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
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Visit this NEW DRESS SHOP. Dresses are continually arriving daily to insure you the latest in styles and colors. Sizes 16 to 52.
Dresses
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SILKS HOSIERY LINGERIE
SCARFS PAJAMAS LOUNGING ROBES
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WANTED—Two or three children to educate with own little girl of nine; P. N. E. U. methods; happy country home. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Wolford Farmhouse, Newbury, Berks.

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ST. ALBANS—Board residence; comfortable home for business lady or gentleman. FIRENZA, Beaumont Avenue.

TORQUAY, "Parnborough," Castle Road—Board residence, home comforts; most suitable for winter residence; personal supervision; tariff on application. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA
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Private Hotel
Fine position, Sea Front, near Golf Links
15 years' Lease. Goodwill, furniture, etc.
Price £850 inclusive
Phone Bexhill 1006

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CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply THE SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

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SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study, and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

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FLOWERS FOR SALE
English grown cut flowers supplied weekly; orders large or small delivered free in the Kingston-on-Thames district. M. S. KNIGHT, F.R.H.S. 2 The Close, Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

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CHAMPION pedigreed Pekinese puppies for sale, show and pets, all colours; also miniatures. MRS. TONKIN, "Dviskilla," Marsh Road, Pinner, Middlesex.

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LEIGH-ON-SEA—Every home comfort and attention given visitors; use of private room for study; permanent guests also welcomed. "WENDOREE," 56 Hadleigh Road.

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SOMERSET—Wanted, cook-general for commercial hotel (unlicensed); own bedroom, staff room. Apply Bear Hotel, Street, Somerset.

YOUNG LADY required as window-dresser for fancy departments; experience in high-class drapery trade essential. Give full particulars, experience, age, salary required, etc.; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-917, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
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JUMPERS AND SWEATERS OF EVERY KIND Knitted to order from 23/-
Apply: ECKERSALL, Hurley, Maidenhead.

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Ladies' Outfitter
Gown Maker
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you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

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House Hunters Guide to Torquay free on application.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN.
Established 1809 Telephone 3211
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J. TAYLOR & SON
Phone 3233 16 TOR HILL ROAD
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Radio Engineers. Builders & Decorators.
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(Continued)

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Inspection Cordially Invited.
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Torquay Phone 2386

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Home Furnishers
Cabinet Makers, Polishers, Upholsterers, Linos & Carpets.
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Established 1860

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Any make NEW CAR Supplied.
Part Exchanges. Deferred Terms.
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Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted House for English Cheddar Cheese and Dumnow Flitch Bacon
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

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RUGS
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Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
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BELLAMY'S
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(Incorporating H. C. GEORGE)
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PIANO & WIRELESS SPECIALISTS

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FURNITURE POLISH
Nothing so good, we think, for your Antique and Best Furniture.
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116 Stapleton Rd. 42 Redcliff Hill
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High-Class Grocery & Provisions
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Motor Delivery all parts daily.
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CUT GLASS
CHINA & EARTHENWARE
PYREX COOKING GLASS
Special attention given to Replacements & Matchings.
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QUALITY SHOES
For the Family
Moderately priced and X-Ray Fitted
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SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
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LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE—ATTENTION—QUALITY
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5 HARDY ROAD, PARKSTONE
COAL ANTHRACITE COKE
Tel.: Bournemouth 959, Parkstone 288

SEE NEXT PAGE

HAMPSHIRE

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REMOVAL EXPERTS DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA GLASS IRONMONGERY ETC.

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103 SEABOURNE ROAD
34A CHARMINSTER ROAD
1 WITHERMOOR TER., WINTON
786 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN
EAST PARK GATES, POOLE

A. C. MEADER
Jeweller & Silversmith
Noted House for beautiful gifts.
Agent for Waterman & Parker Pens.

AISH & CO.
YELVERTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for LIGHTING, HEATING & POWER
Advice and Estimates Free
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SILK VELVETS
36" Wide. Worth 15/11 a yard, 7/11
A beautiful rich pile which does not easily crush. All colors.
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Court Hairdressers
Maison Marcel's
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Swift & Presswell Ltd
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HOSIERY & LINGERIE SPECIALIST
169, ELM GROVE, SOUTHSEA

KENT

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56 EAST ST (1st Floor)
Also Fry's Domestic Servants' Registry
Phone. Ravensbourne 2492

Telephone Ravensbourne 1622
R. WHEADON
Meat Purveyor
3 The Parade, Widmore Road, Bromley

For Diamonds & Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
21 High Street, Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

BOYS' CLOTHING
of high grade manufacture throughout and complete school outfits at
ALFRED PARSONS
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Telephone Ravensbourne 0302

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
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HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

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Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

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Quality—Value—Service

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Specialist in Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

EVEN AS YOU AND I

Notwithstanding the ever-increasing number of filling stations, 60 per cent of calls for free tow-in service by the American Automobile Association are due to running out of gas.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Huck (Mrs. F. N., who says she has known of and used "huck" towels, but has not been able to find the word in her dictionaries)—This is a commercial shortened form for "huckaback," a "strong fabric of linen, or linen and cotton, sometimes figured, having an uneven surface produced by alternately crossing the weft threads" (Webster's).

Saith, hallowed (Miss D. M. H.)—*Seth* (short *e*), *hal'-ode* (short *a*, long *o*).

Evil, err, every (Mrs. E. O. D., who says she frequently hears the *i* sounded "with pathetically painstaking thoroughness" in the first, and the *e* as in error in the second)—Sound them *e'-v'l* (long *e*), *ur* (*u* as in *urn*), *ev'-er-y* (first *e* as in *get*, second as in *maker*, *y* as in *fancy*).

The correspondent pleads for more naturalness in public reading.

Vase (N. W., who asks if the pronunciation as *vahz* is correct)—In British usage *vahz* is preferred; in America, according to the authority accepted by this newspaper, the prevailing pronunciation rimes with "base."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

The average British motorist pays £30 in taxes every year?

Shark fins are a table delicacy in China?

The fastest trains between the west and east coasts of the United States are the silk trains rushing the raw product eastward?

A ruling by the Brazilian Government allows alien airplane pilots to serve only two years longer for that Government?

One in every 125 men, women and children in the United States collects a salary from the Federal Government?

When a recent call was sent out by a Hollywood film studio for jinrikishas, more than 50 were produced inside of two hours?

In Lighter Vein

The Perfect Example

A father and his little boy were having a discussion on legal matters. "What is a retaining fee?" asked the little boy.

His father replied: "A retaining fee is a fee paid to a lawyer before he will undertake to do any work for a client."

"Oh!" replied the little boy, "like putting a shilling in a meter before you get any gas."—*Montreal Star.*

Correction

"Do they ring two bells for school?" asked a man of his little niece.

"No, uncle," was the reply. "They ring one bell twice."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Quotation for Today

IT IS a maxim with me not to ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not grant.—WASHINGTON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Modern Youth

Warren, Ohio

A FAMILY in this vicinity found themselves passing through deep waters. The father was taken to a hospital in a near-by city and his wife accompanied him. The eldest daughter was left with the care of the house and two younger children, and was attempting to carry on with her high school work as well.

It seemed almost too great a burden for young shoulders, but her classmates rallied to her rescue. Among many interesting disclosures was this: The mother of a supposedly irresponsible and pleasure-loving young man inadvertently learned that he had been going to this home to make beds, wash dishes and care for the furnace. "A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity" (Proverbs 17: 17).

The Children's Corner

Not Mrs. Scroggins's Best

ROGER PILGRIM SCROGGINS grasped his tall silk hat so it wouldn't slide off and bent over to examine an object lying in the middle of the path down which

"Just What I Want," Said Mr. Scroggins.

he was taking his morning stroll through Boston Common.

"Hurrumph!" he said, leaning over as far as he could. Perhaps his foot was on a piece of ice, but in leaning over he suddenly lost his balance and fell in a heap. His hat flew off and his cane went spinning. The old squirrel chuckled as he sprawled.

"Now I can look at it on my hands and knees," he said. For in falling he found himself right on top of the object in the walk. He took it in his hands. There were two knives, joined together with two handles. The old squirrel took the pair of handles and moved them back and forth. The knives went "Snip! Snip!"

"A pair of snippers," murmured Scroggins. "No I don't mean snippers, I mean snissors."

He gathered up his hat, reached for his cane and drew a piece of colored paper from his inside pocket.

"These snissors are just what I wanted," he said.

Carefully, and with much screwing-up of eyelids, he snissored the colored paper, finally holding up a cut-out heart. It was bright red, the same color the paper had been in the beginning.

"Now I'll lay the snissors right here where I found them, and hurry home," said Scroggins.

Which he did, holding the cut-out heart carefully. When he came to his own front door in Ulmus Americana (American elm) he went on tip toe, softly as could be. He turned the door handle slowly and carefully, opened the door and went inside, as quietly as a breath. Out into the kitchen he slid, without a sound. There was Mrs. Scroggins, stirring something in a pan. Her husband stole up and put his arm around her.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Look!" said Mr. Scroggins, holding out the heart. "I give you my heart!"

Mrs. Scroggins laughed. "And I suppose you used my best—"

"No, my dear," said Mr. Scroggins, "I found a pair of snissors lying on the walk in the Common. I've been hoping for days to cut out a heart from some colored paper. I didn't dare use your best snissors—"

"My best what?" said Mrs. S.

"Snissors," said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins laughed and laughed until the tears ran down her cheeks.

"You forgot to wipe your feet," she said finally, pointing the accusing finger.

Her husband hurried to the front piazza and wiped his feet vigorously.

Mrs. S. sank into a kitchen chair and laughed and laughed.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Celebrities are people who awe the common herd by telling how well they know one another.

Detroit News: Some manufacturers practically give away their razors to sell blades, and we have wondered at times why self-interest doesn't move the sugar refiners to toss in a quart of cranberries with each retail sale.

Arkansas Gazette: The smart thing now, says the head of the Illinois Hair Dressers' Association, is to have the finger nails done in black—a decided break for little Willie.

San Francisco Chronicle: The magazines still say you can make money taking subscriptions after hours, but they don't say how many hours.

Recorder: We note that ladies are wearing longer dresses. Gentlemen are also wearing their old suits longer.

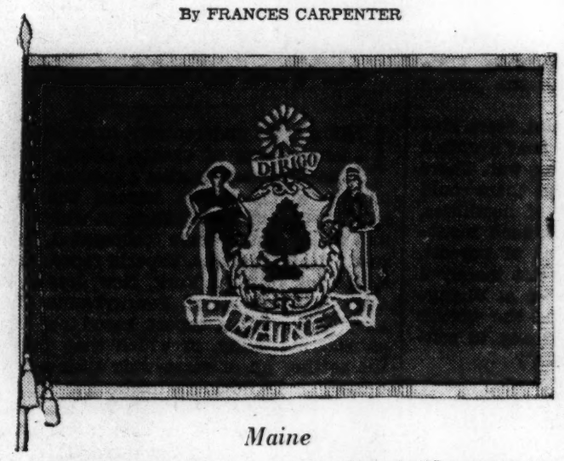
Key to Puzzle

Answer to Problem Puzzle:

The brick weighs 12 pounds. Six pounds, and half its own weight (12) is six more, or 12 pounds in all.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Maine

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field is the blue of the flag of the United States and the coat of arms in the center should be colored from nature, the tree being green, the clothing of the men brown and blue. The star, the outline of the shield, the border and staff should be yellow, the tassel and cord white and blue.

Some think the name Maine was taken from an ancient province of France in southern Normandy which was owned by Queen Henrietta Maria, the wife of King Charles I. Others think that Maine means the "mainland."

The nickname "Pine-tree State" is often applied to Maine because of the evergreen forests which cover three-fourths of its area. Sometimes Maine is called "Old Dirigo." The motto of the state is the Latin word "Dirigo," meaning "I direct." The pine cone is the emblem chosen by the school children.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the twenty-third star in the American flag stands for Maine.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

Tunk and Tollywamp

YOU'LL FIND A TRAIL BETWEEN THOSE TREES
HERE'S THE TRAIL, TUNK.
SAY, TUNK, IT'S STARTED RAINING
SURE.
LOOK, TUNK, SOMEONE LEFT A PICNIC BASKET, LETS GET INSIDE, OUT OF THE RAIN.
E. NORLING

After Skoopo, the mole, helps Tunk and Tollywamp to get out of the root cave, and into the sunlight, they start down the trail. They lose the way and wander about until they find Roomo, little man of the woods, who offers to help them.

(To Be Continued Next Saturday.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

How Much Is Peace Worth?

AT THIS moment the world awaits a major battle in China—awaits it in apparent helplessness and relative complacency. That helplessness is apparent rather than real, because the United States and Great Britain could stop the slaughter at Shanghai tomorrow if they were only a bit less complacent. Perhaps the firm note just dispatched from Geneva to Tokyo is a real step of the powers away from complacency. So far the trouble has been that no neutral has cared enough. And that Japan cares greatly.

The fact well illustrates the difficulty in developing an international morale which will be strong enough to keep the peace when the "vital interests" of individual peace guardians do not seem sufficiently affected. The French thesis of security guarantees runs smash against the fact that, despite all the indignation stirred all over the world by Japan's violation both of treaties and of human sensibilities, no country is ready to enter a war to stop her. None, indeed, has been ready even to declare a boycott.

Of course, it is too early to say that international action will not be effective in settling the trouble in China, which League of Nations investigators have now formally described as a condition of open warfare. Japan says that her new military moves, in which she has again violated the neutrality of the International Settlement at Shanghai, are intended only to bring peace. But it seems hardly likely that peace will be won in that fashion. Some international intervention appears essential.

And the effort of China to convene the League Assembly and proceed to application of Article 16 of the Covenant may drive the nations into a boycott unless they are willing to repudiate their own obligations to and through the League. Such a boycott might easily mean war, unless the nations can present a united front in any demands they make upon Tokyo. It is time the nations decided how much peace is worth.

The whole history of recent events in the Far East is an excellent illustration of the necessity for catching wars while they are young or before they are born. If the powers had been as resolute as they are today when the League first asked Japan and China to halt military measures, there is good reason to believe that the flare-up at Mukden could have been quickly quenched. The Wakatsuki Government was almost apologetic about the first raids of General Honjo's troops. Even the Japanese militarists might have hesitated had the powers spoken plainly enough then.

But today the flames have spread. Mere protests are futile. Yet it does seem that a united and firm front might still halt this war. There is no question of taking sides. But there could be insistence upon a cessation of hostilities. With the powers acting in unity, such insistence, even if backed by a threat of boycott, would not mean war. And it is not merely a question of stopping the slaughter at Shanghai; it is a question of preserving the world's peace machinery. Is the world ready to consider those things "vital interests"?

A Children's Charter for Britain

THE enlightened measure now before the British House of Commons for dealing with young offenders deserves general attention as being the outcome of experience carefully recorded by many earnest child welfare workers.

Twenty-four years have gone by since a bill of this kind has been passed in Britain. In 1908, when the existing law was enacted, special courts for dealing with juvenile offenders were largely experimental. Now these valuable institutions have proved their worth, and one of the provisions of the bill is to extend their scope and to separate them more nearly completely than they hitherto have been from places in which grown-up persons are brought to trial.

Juvenile courts would deal with young persons up to the age of 17. Up to now their jurisdiction has ceased in cases of neglect when the child was 14. In other matters it has ended at the age of 16.

The object of the bill throughout is to give children and young persons who are led astray better opportunities of getting back to the straight course. No child of eight would be regarded as capable of cognizable crime. At present seven is the age limit. No child under 10 would be sent to a reformatory school, and none under 18 would receive a capital sentence. Increased powers would be given to local education authorities so that neglected children might not come into the hands of the police merely because they are not being properly looked after.

Numerous other changes are proposed in the existing law. Voluntary homes for difficult children would be brought under registration and inspection, and regulations regarding street trading revised. New and salutary rules are outlined to prevent abuses in connection with adoptions.

All this is to the good. Improvements may be introduced in the bill as the result of debate. But as the measure stands, it is already a valuable contribution to world effort to help the less happily situated sections of the rising generation.

Worthy of the Holmes Mantle

NOTHING less than one of the most brilliant and most realistic legal intellects of the time would suffice to fill the place left vacant on the bench of the United States Supreme Court by the resignation of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. Hence it is significant that the appointment of Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo to this post has been received with the most widespread approbation.

As Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York State, which in other jurisdictions would be called the State Supreme Court, Judge Cardozo has established a reputation for judicial liberalism and general scholarliness comparable to, and perhaps second only to, that of the venerable jurist whom he succeeds. His writings may have less of the epigrammatic quality than those of Justice Holmes, but they lack nothing in breadth of vision or in human sympathy with the underprivileged.

Like Justice Holmes, he is, as one of his admirers, Mr. Joseph Pollard, writing in the Forum, has dubbed him a "philosopher-at-law." To him the law is not a structure of absolute and pitiless logic, though logic has its uses. It is not a petrified forest of precedents, though experience has its value. Law must change and grow to meet new complexities of living, yet it must have a degree of stability that men can rely on. It is not an end in itself to be served by mankind, but a means to the ends of justice in the service of mankind.

In one of his early opinions for the Court of Appeals, Judge Cardozo won acceptance of the innovation in legal reasoning that the manufacturer of a motorcar is liable to the purchaser for a mishap resulting from defective construction, though the purchaser had no contractual relations with the manufacturer, but only with a dealer. This jurist usually has taken the generous side in cases of damages against corporations and in interpretation of the workmen's compensation laws. On the question of the "yellow dog" labor contract which figured in the Senate's rejection of one appointee to the Supreme bench, the court over which Judge Cardozo presides refused an injunction to a rapid transit company which tried to forbid its employees to join a national union.

In making this appointment, President Hoover has thrown geographical considerations to the winds, for two members of the court already are from New York State. Of interest also is the fact that Judge Cardozo is a Jew, whose ancestors fled from Portugal during the Inquisition, and is by party a Democrat. In this instance, the question of importance about the nominee is not from what part of the map does he come, from what race, or from what party, but in what realm of reasoning does he live and move? Of him might be spoken the eulogies he gave to Justice Holmes:

> Historian he is and scholar, a master of the learning of the law and of its traditional technique. . . . [Yet] one seems to read in him . . . the tokens of a growing sympathy with the present and the future.

Little wonder that Justice Holmes is reported to have been greatly pleased when he learned upon whom his mantle was to fall.

The Work for Workers Goes On

LIKE a quiet undercurrent in a rather turbulent stream of events, efforts to protect the American worker's income have been moving along almost unseen the last few months. One of these efforts, in which six large industrial states have coöperated, has just reached an objective. Experts representing the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio have published a report based on long and painstaking study, in which they recommend the setting up of state-wide systems of compulsory unemployment insurance.

Among the provisions set forth are a number likely to provoke a new interest in safeguarding the purchasing power of the United States' largest consuming class. A significant feature is the inclusion of all employers of six or more persons. Here is a recognition of the fact that unemployment is not exclusively a problem of "big business." It brings to attention the fact that thousands upon thousands of workers must look to relatively small and even very small establishments for their wages.

Something of a departure from the well-beaten track are proposals that employers alone contribute to the reserve funds and that these funds be kept separately for each company. Such provisions, it is felt, would do much toward preventing unemployment. The proposal that employers alone should support the system not only would allow wages to stand intact, but would offer greater incentive to employers to keep their labor at work than if labor also were called upon to contribute to the insurance funds. The omission of a pooling system would tend likewise to discourage layoffs, because each firm would be responsible for the fund for its own workers.

The employer in normal times should not find the requirements onerous. He would be called upon to contribute 2 per cent of his company's pay roll until a fund equal to $50 per employee had accumulated, 1 per cent from then until $75 per person had been provided, and nothing so long as the fund remained above that amount. Benefits to the employee would not exceed 50 per cent of his wage, or $10 a week, whichever were lower, and would be paid for not more than ten weeks in any twelvemonth period.

The plan no doubt will meet strenuous objections in some quarters. The experience of European countries with income insurance has not been of a kind to arouse much enthusiasm for the plans so far tried. But the trouble-making features of most European schemes seem to have been avoided by the governors' experts. There are no demands upon the state for financial aid. There would be no pooling of resources.

Members of the committee believed the plan should be compulsory because no substantial increase in the coverage of employees, and no widespread adoption of insurance by the less stable industries, could be expected in the predictable future unless required by law.

Governor Roosevelt of New York says he will move at once to have the Legislature of his State take action in accordance with the findings. Those to whom will fall the responsibility of making this plan law may do well to consider just how timely such legislation would be. The need certainly is a present one. But there are many employers who could contribute to unemployment insurance funds at this time only at the expense of their employees, perhaps by reducing wages.

The time cannot be far away when the tremendous reconstructive measures of the Federal Government will begin to make themselves felt throughout the business structure. The setting up of machinery to mitigate suffering among workers and to protect their incomes and self-respect should follow quickly upon the trend of business toward normal levels.

Planing Down Plane Prices

CHEAP transportation and flying seem to have little in common. Most so-called low-priced airplanes have cost as much as high-priced cars. Resourceful Germany has been seeking to bring air transportation costs nearer those of the automobile. It appears to have succeeded. Two different types of planes which were built for about $700 each have been announced.

"Give me a barn door and enough motor and I'll fly the thing," used to be a theme of airplane pilots. In the airplane work conducted since the war this theory seems to have held true, since the availability of high-powered motors has tended to base the design of efficient airplanes on horsepower rather than on inherent flying characteristics. When more speed was wanted a little heavier motor was put in. A heavier motor required a stronger structure. A stronger structure meant more weight and thus required an even larger motor to make it fly. So the "vicious circle" has been growing.

But with the advent of the glider, farseeing aviation enthusiasts saw a glimmer of hope. If aerodynamic design could be worked out which would permit some kinds of flight without motors, then the addition of a small motor should produce a fairly good flying machine. Since a glider is not particularly expensive, even the addition of a small motor would make the total cost relatively low. It is just this policy which has been followed in Germany with these two new planes.

One of the ideas back of the German plan is that each man should build his own plane. Therefore, the design of these ships has been simplified to a point where a person with average mechanical ability can assemble one himself. That contributes to keeping the cost down.

In the early days of radio "building-your-own" was the answer to inexpensive listening. But as soon as enough people became interested in "building-their-own" to create a low-priced market, mass production quickly brought low cost to factory-made radio sets. Assuming that motor glider design may take the same trend, it is reasonable to expect that a market will be developed which will permit mass production. With that the $400 plane may arrive.

Such an achievement would seem to make possible the popular picture of the skies clouded with airplanes. There is a drawback to this, however. Any effort to fly "clouds" of airplanes would inevitably result in unfortunate collisions. Moreover, the airplane, requiring a large area in which to land and take off, and requiring a large plot even for parking, let alone storage, is not likely soon to be the popular vehicle for ordinary transportation.

Even a back-yard-landing type of plane would not entirely solve the problem since aviation for the lay person is primarily a daytime affair, and the prospect of setting out after dark and looking in the maze of street lights and dark patches below for a friend's back yard does not appear encouraging. The distinct limitations bad weather still puts on flying also curtail the airplane's usefulness as a general transportation vehicle.

Nevertheless, flying as a sport no doubt would become popular if it could be made much less expensive. Such a possibility is being brought nearer by the German work and must arouse joyous hopes in everyone who desires "to try his own wings."

Editorial Notes

From markings on New England mountains, a Boston geologist concludes that a sheet of ice a mile thick once covered the region, while paleontologists say that Montana 100,000 years ago was the home of the largest beasts that existed. This may possibly cause some to conclude that the country is not in such bad shape now after all.

Spain is punishing its political insurgents by packing them on an ocean liner and sending them to sea for an indefinite period. In the United States Congress it is the insurgents who have the ship of state all at sea every now and then.

Wise use of Mexico's second largest item in the 1932 budget, 27,703,000 pesos for education, should permit a material reduction next year of the first item, 54,617,651.09 pesos for War Department.

Less and less is being heard of Chicago as "the gangster city." More and more it appears in the news of the day as "the convention city." Congratulations, Chicago! That's progress!

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Japan Awaits Election—Hope for Arms Restriction

FEBRUARY 20, the general election for the Japanese Diet will be held, and it is interesting to note that a very strong feeling exists that the Minseito—the party of peace of which Wakatsuki and Baron Shidehara are leading figures—will be returned to power. Such a gesture on the part of the Japanese people would be of incalculable benefit as emphasizing the distinction between a peace-loving populace and a militaristic group, now in power, which has in the last six months manifested all the evils of militarism in a way most shocking to world opinion.

Whether the return to political power of the party of peace would in fact bring a speedy abandonment of such indefensible actions as the military and naval operations around Shanghai is difficult to tell, because of the peculiarity of the Japanese Constitution which gives the military virtual independence of civil power in times of emergencies, but beyond doubt the existence of a Diet with a Minseito majority in it would be a very positive check upon the militarists of the nation.

I am not sanguine, however, of the success of the party now in opposition. It is one of the evils of war that during its continuance intelligent political action is almost impossible. The drum and trumpet form an argument which very nearly silences that of intelligent opposition and those who seek to overthrow the Government which has brought on, and may be conducting, the war are always subject to persecution not merely as political opponents but plotters of treason. Every nation has gone through this experience, and history has demonstrated that to turn out a government engaged in prosecuting a war is almost impossible.

Nevertheless, the militarist leaders of the Selyukai Government now in power seem to be a little bit apprehensive of trouble. They are making promises to the electorate in the effort to bolster up their fortunes, some of which seem curiously inconsistent. For example, they for the first time offer suffrage to women. It would be a curious thing indeed if for the sake of suffrage Japanese women would throw their influence in support of the party which has dragged the nation into its present indefensible position.

The proffer is peculiarly inconsistent at the present time because the women of Japan have filed at Geneva one of the largest petitions against war and for disarmament which have place in the storehouse where petitions to the League of Nations are being filed away. Incidentally, the report is that a warehouse of extraordinary capacity is going to be necessary if these petitions shall be preserved.

* * *

I do not think any right-thinking individual can contemplate the work of the Disarmament Conference up to the present time without great satisfaction and without increasing hope that a reduction of armaments that will really count will yet proceed from it. It would be impossible to imagine such a conference held under more unhappy circumstances than have attended this one. Universal financial distress among the nations does, of course, affect any argument for disarmament, but the complication of that distress with reparations and war debts gives it a political character which might well prove provocative, with the tendency to encourage increasing rather than lessening armaments. And the outbreak of the quarrel between China and Japan, with the obvious purpose of Japan to follow its own program without deference to world sentiment or League authority, might well be taken as an argument in favor of the maintenance of heavy armaments against the ambitions of a militaristic nation.

Of course the latter argument would be fallacious, although attractive to people of military inclinations. Everything that is going on in the Far East is an argument for disarmament and a fuller control of military forces by central organization than now exists, and seemingly the delegates to Geneva are refusing to permit themselves to be stampeded by the terror of Shanghai. The addresses made up to the present time have been models of tactful and diplomatic approach to a great problem. No clash of any sort which might preclude harmonious determination of the issue has been permitted, and more than I can recall in any earlier conferences dealing with an international problem of difficulty and delicacy, the note of pessimism has been missing.

It is hardly the thing to say that the conference may be a success. It is a success. If nothing more were accomplished than the discussions as they have thus far proceeded, the way would have been paved for a more complete and satisfactory control of the armaments of the world by the joint negotiations of the nations concurring in it.

Books of Current Interest

Stuart Sherman in Search of Himself

The Emotional Discovery of America, and Other Essays, by Stuart P. Sherman. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

The essay from which this third series of posthumously collected articles by Mr. Sherman takes its title was originally an address delivered before the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Another address is included in the volume: a discourse on the literary profession, delivered before the Rotary Club of New York City. The contrast between these two organizations—the academy of artists and men of letters and the club of business men—is an indication of the writer's broadening sympathies during his later years and affords some measure of the range of his interests and inquiries. The remainder of the book is made up of miscellaneous articles and reviews, for the most part on themes drawn from the history of English literature—William Godwin, Swinburne, Carlyle, Stevenson, James, Gosse, Chesterton and so on.

One's initial impression, then, is that the title selected for the book as a whole is not very appropriate to its contents. It is, however, appropriate to the writer, for Mr. Sherman's own great adventure was the emotional discovery of his own country. How that led him away from the secure comfort of a distinguished academic post in a middle-western university into the turmoil of New York and into the experiment of journalism is so well known a story as not to require repetition here. Nor is it necessary to comment upon Mr. Sherman's great gifts as a critic of literature and a commentator on American life. His endowment has been well displayed in former books. In this last gathering the vein, as might be expected, is running a little thin.

Nevertheless these articles were worth collecting. They differ greatly in scope and merit. Mr. Sherman had nothing to say about Gosse and nothing valuable to say about Swinburne. On the other hand, the two reviews of biographies of Stevenson are of lasting value for their protest against the instinct (typical of the nineteen-twenties) to accept at its face value William Ernest Henley's notorious essay on his friend. In these two papers Sherman showed that he knew how, on occasion, to strike and to strike hard. Equally good is the article on "The Special Case of Henry James" (originally a review of Mr. Lubbock's edition of James's letters) in which Mr. Sherman sketches deftly the growth of the novelist's æsthetic detachment, the development of his disillusion, and the fine and touching moral fervor and moral commitment when he embraced the cause of England during the World War, making the supreme gesture of accepting British citizenship.

Another excellent paper is on William Godwin. Godwin is not an attractive figure to most students, perhaps because Arnold made of him the dull, drab background for the luminous personality of Shelley. Mr. Sherman did well to insist upon the fact, often overlooked, that there was something in Shelley's father-in-law which evoked from his friends and disciples a long-suffering loyalty. The man who at one time or another fascinated Lamb, Hazlitt, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley and Carlyle (to say nothing of various beautiful and witty women) is not to be dismissed with snobbish scorn, as Arnold was inclined to dismiss him. Mr. Sherman has attempted to account for this influence upon other and greater men; and less satisfactorily (because within the limits of a review, space failed him) he attempted to estimate the value of Godwin's political, social and ethical theories. This portion of the article is, as one would expect, pretty thin.

The most ambitious and the longest of the papers is that which gives its title to the book. Mr. Sherman here discourses on America as a discovery of the heart and the imagination: the Puritan discovery of the austerely sympathetic New England landscape; the discovery of the beauty and romance of the Hudson; of the charm and picturesqueness of the old South; of the hardships and prospects of the frontier. In the writings of three men—Emerson, Thoreau and Whitman—he finds best expressed this emotional discovery; and he insists that today we are living in a period of new discovery when men and women are bent upon revealing the truth as they see it. Mr. Sherman held that that was an important day in the history of American culture when Mr. Sherwood Anderson abandoned his business of buying and selling and went out into the American world, to wander about, to listen to other people's troubles and aspirations, to tell tales, and —to find himself. Perhaps Mr. Sherman found himself when he left Illinois for New York.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Weapons as Toys

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been over forty years since a child in my family has been allowed to use or own a toy that would teach him war, or to kill. I believe if this custom could be established in every home, it would be a great power to lessen war. If parents would organize clubs and work well with this object, I believe they would establish peace so that their children would be saved the horrors and sorrows of war.

(MRS.) EFFIE HARRISON SNYDER.

Ada, Okla.

From an Anti-Spizzerinktumist

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding your article on the "Spizzerinktum Architecture" of the State, War and Navy Building in Washington, D. C., it is my impression that, in accordance with the proposed reconstruction plans in the national capital, this building is to be treated with similar porticoes and colonnades of Ionic design to fit in with the present beauty of the Treasury Building. Inasmuch as these two buildings flank the White House, it will, in my estimation, be a marked improvement, adding greatly to the grace and symmetry now lacking in this particular district. A miniature model, showing the proposed change in this building, is on exhibit at present in the Treasury.

It is the usual custom, I believe, to ridicule the present structure and jokingly refer to it in a manner as you have quoted or some other name, such as "Early-, Mid- or Late-Grant." Although I am a southerner, it shocks me to hear the name of this General connected with such an architectural mess. Rutherford Birchard Hayes had been President of the United States for three years when this blot was erected at a cost exceeding by several million dollars the amount involved in building either the Treasury or Congressional Library—the former a real gem exteriorly and the latter, one also, with its famous marble and mosaic interior. And now your article in the Monitor of Jan. 26 leaves some doubt in my mind as to whether or not this building in question is to get its new face after all. It was only recently that I left Washington with a sense of pride and satisfaction believing that the much-needed change was to take place in the very near future.

Montgomery, Ala. JAMES M. DAVIS.

The Lesson of Finland

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

These points in regard to that referendum in Finland occur to me as worthy of consideration:

1. The referendum does not prove that the people of Finland are "wet"; merely that they have yielded to pressure from stronger forces outside.

2. Had Finland been a member of a United States, it would, under present conditions, have no more gone "wet" than Georgia is likely to.

3. The fate of Finland (like that of Norway and to a certain extent that of Sweden) should be emphasized as showing what would happen to a "dry" state in case the ideas of certain "wets" should be put into force in the United States.

4. On the other hand, it conveys a warning to all "dry" forces because undoubtedly the lack of practical work on the part of the "drys" in Finland made it possible for the "wets" to outrage the law.

I found in my recent trip a very strong "dry" sentiment in Europe, but any "dry" state in Europe today faces the hostility of the French and Italian wine growers, backed by their governments to a certain degree, and the German brewers. Frankly, I am surprised myself at the growth of "dry" sentiment in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and even in France itself.

ARTHUR I. ANDREWS.

Cambridge, Mass.